THE AMERICAN CRITERION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

CONTAINING THE ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION;

IN *FIVE SECTIONS.*

FOR THE USE OF ENGLISH SCHOOLS AND FOREIGNERS.

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PREFACE.

OF all the languages ancient or modern, living or dead, there is none ſo capricious in its pronunciation as the Engliſh.

The pronunciation of the ſouthern ſtates of Engliſh America is almoſt as different from that of the New-England ſtates, even among the learned, as any two dialects of the language of any illiterate nation can be ſuppoſed to be: and yet both thoſe parts of America abound with men of bright genius, large mental capacities and profound learning. In Great-Britain the pronunciation is much more various than in America; there being ſcarcely two Shires in which the Engliſh is pronounced according to the ſame dialect. But this is not all: the ſame perſon, both in England and America, pronounces differently when he reads, from what he does, when he converſes; even when the words, which he reads, and thoſe by which he converſes, are numerically and literally the ſame.

Were a perſon, who had always heard the Engliſh language elegantly ſpoken, but had never heard it read—to ſee and hear at the ſame time, an Engliſhman deliver, extempore, an oration; and at another time to hear the ſame man without ſeeing him, read the ſame oration, written on paper;—he would, without heſitation, conclude, that both the reader and the language were very different from what he had ſeen and heard in the former oration. In the latter caſe he would have the tympanum of his ear aſſaulted, almoſt inceſſantly, by the impertinent noiſe of a parcel of letters, which, in the former caſe, from reſpect to the ſpeaker, were politely ſilent. But when the elegant ſpeaker aſſumes the character of an inelegant reader, as in the latter caſe, and makes letters which are ſilent in the ſpoken language, ſonant in the written language; he muſt neceſſarily induce a perſon, who always heard the Engliſh language ſpoken, but never heard it, before this

time, read,—to take the written language not to be the ſame with, but very different from that which is ſpoken.

The reaſons why he would take the written language to be a different language from that which is ſpoken, are theſe :—

1. He would hear a reader of the written language utter ſounds which he never heard in the ſpoken language. For inſtance.—He would hear the reader pronounce that talk, which an extemporary ſpeaker would pronounce tauk ; (the ſame may be obſerved of a great number of other words, in which an Engliſh reader generally ſounds letters which ought to be ſilent) now though each of theſe two ſounds ſignifies the ſame idea, which the other does, yet the ſounds themſelves are as different, as to abſolute identity of ſound, as the ſound of the Latin word, crux, is from the Engliſh word, croſs ; or the Greek word, gamos, from the Engliſh word, marriage ; or the Hebrew word, anak, from the Engliſh word, collar.

2. If the aforeſaid perſon ſhould hear an Engliſh oration ſpoken extempore, and ſhould count the ſyllables it contained, and find the ſum to be three thouſand,—and ſhould, afterward, hear the ſame oration read on paper, and ſhould, at this time alſo, count the ſyllables read ; I think I may venture to affirm,—that he would find the latter ſum to be greater than the former, by two hundred, at leaſt. Here then, are two hundred ſounds in the written, which are not heard in the ſpoken language. But this requires illuſtration. It is well known that an Engliſh reader pronounces one ſyllable more, in the paſt time and participle perfect, of all Engliſh regular verbs, than an extemporary ſpeaker does ; except only when the preſent time or tenſe of the verb ends in d, or t : thus,—the word which the extemporary ſpeaker pronounces tauk'd, the reader pronounces tal-ked : the latter utters two ſyllables, where the former utters but one : and each of theſe, or both conjointly, are as different in ſound as any two words of two different languages can be ;—I mean as to abſolute identity of ſound. The Greek word, gramma, and the Engliſh word, letter, are not more different, as to abſolute identity of ſound, than ſuch words as tauk'd, talked, chauk'd, chal-ked, lov'd, lov-ed, &c.

Therefore, I conclude, that the Engliſh language, as it

is ſpoken, differs as much, in many inſtances, from the ſame language, as it is read, as the Latin or Greek does from the Engliſh,—either as it is ſpoken or read. It may be aſked, ſhould thoſe letters, which are not ſounded in the ſpoken language, be expunged out of the written language?—I anſwer, by no means: for this would deſtroy its identity to the eye, as much as the difference of its pronunciation when ſpoken, from that of its pronunciation when read, deſtroys its identity to the ear.

The only method, I think, by which the Engliſh language can be reduced to an uniformity of pronunciation in reading and ſpeaking, (and in theſe there ſhould be a perfect uniformity in all languages)—is—1. To aſcertain, by rules as general as poſſible, the different ſounds of the Engliſh vowels, and alſo the different ſounds of the ſame vowel, accordingly as it is followed by certain conſonants.

2. To aſcertain, by general rules, all the different ſounds of the dipthongs and tripthongs.

3. The ſounds of the conſonants.

4. To point out, by general rules, the ſilent letters in the Engliſh language.

5. To point out, by general rules, the accented or moſt forcibly ſounded letter in monoſyllables;—and the accented letter,—or rather, the moſt forcibly ſounded ſyllable of words exceeding one ſyllable.

All theſe I have attempted in the following Criterion of the Engliſh Language: and, I preſume, the rules will be found to be as general as our capricious language will admit of.

The accentuation of the Engliſh language, even among the moſt learned dictionarians, is almoſt as different as the pronunciation of the ſpoken language is different from that of the written language, when read on paper, or in a book. You will not find two of the moſt eminent dictionarians who accent alike.

Is it not a fair, and, at the ſame time, an important queſtion, to aſk, What can be the cauſe of ſuch a diverſity in the pronunciation and accentuation of the ſame language by a people to whom it is vernacular?

Is not the following an adequate anſwer? namely, That though there may be ſeveral particular cauſes,—ſuch as

the innovations of ſcioliſts, or fops in learning; the ignorance of the firſt inſtructors of youth; and the conſequent evil habits eſtabliſhed: yet, the general cauſe is,—the want of a pronouncing and an accenting ſyſtem of rules in the Engliſh language. You may aſk me—Is your Criterion an infallible ſyſtem of rules for the pronunciation and accentuation of the Engliſh language? I anſwer, It is more infallible,—or rather, more general, than any, or all the ſyſtems which I have ſeen, are, or can be maintained to be. At the ſame time, if the Criterion ſhould be condemned, the condemnation muſt neceſſarily fall upon myſelf: for I have not been, in any capital point, aſſiſted, knowingly, by any author living or dead.

My principal deſign, in the compilation of the ſyſtem of rules contained in the following Criterion, was to facilitate the accurate pronunciation and accentuation of the Engliſh language to all thoſe who are capable of reading it. Students, in Engliſh ſchools, who can read tolerably well, may, by ſuch a ſyſtem, and the explanations of their inſtructors, gain, in a few months, a greater knowledge of the pronunciation and accentuation of the Engliſh language, than they generally do during their natural life: except ſuch as obtain a liberal education.

The method I would propoſe for the obtaining of this end, is the following: Let each ſtudent in a reading claſs have a Criterion: let the inſtructor order the claſs to read one and the ſame leſſon in the Criterion, twice a day,—once in the forenoon, and once in the afternoon; he, at the ſame time explaining the rules to the ſtudents. Let this practice be continued till the ſtudents ſhall be able to read the rules with propriety, and underſtand them well. Afterward, let the ſtudents be ordered, by the teacher, to get the rules by rote at leiſure hours. Then let them be taught how to apply the rules in all applicable caſes;—ſuch as the aſcertaining of the different ſounds of the ſame vowel,—the ſimilar ſounds of different vowels accordingly as they are preceded or followed by ſuch conſonants or other vowels as are pointed out in the rules:—the ſounds of the conſonants:—the ſilent letters, and the accented letters and ſyllables of words.

By a method of this kind, the reading and ſpeaking of the Engliſh language may be brought to an uniformity of

pronunciation, which ſurely ought to be the caſe in all languages.

Such inſtructors of youth as are but ſuperficially acquainted with the Engliſh language, would, by ſtudying, and afterwards explaining ſuch a ſyſtem of rules to their pupils, reap conſiderable advantage, by acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the pronunciation and accentuation of the language.

Foreigners, deſirous to learn the language, would, I humbly conceive, be greatly benefited by ſuch a ſyſtem as I have drawn the outlines of, in the following Criterion.

If my plan ſhould be approved of by better judges than myſelf, I deſign, by divine permiſſion, to illuſtrate all the rules and exceptions in the Criterion, by an Engliſh ſpelling book.

To the five following ſections I have ſubjoined an appendix, containing ſome neceſſary rules and illuſtrations. Particularly, I have pointed out and exemplified the meanings of many of the Engliſh, Latin, and Greek prepoſitions, prefixes, terminations and ſuffixes, uſed in the compoſition of pure Engliſh words, and in thoſe borrowed from the Latin and Greek. This I have done for the benefit of ſuch as have not received a liberal education, and for the uſe of the higher claſſes in Engliſh ſchools; which claſſes ſhould be induced by their inſtructors, to get the meanings of thoſe prepoſitions, prefixes, terminations and ſuffixes by rote, which would greatly haſten their acquiſition of the meanings of compound words.

I am fully of opinion, that in half the time which youth go to Engliſh ſchools, after they are ſeven years of age, the double of that knowledge might be obtained, which is uſually arrived at, by employing able teachers, and by their practiſing upon an improvement of the common method. But to point out ſuch an improvement, would require a treatiſe: I ſhall only hint at one particular, namely, the method of inſtilling into youth the knowledge of the meaning of words. The method I would propoſe, is the following:—

Firſtly. As ſoon as youth are capable of reading tolerably, they ſhould be prevailed with to get the meanings of the prepoſitions, prefixes, terminations and ſuffixes by rote,

Secondly. They ſhould be ſupplied with good dictionaries, all of one kind, which the inſtructors ſhould teach them the uſe of, by ſhewing them how to find any word by its initial letters, and how to know the accented letter or ſyllable of any word,—how to pronounce it accurately, and if it be a compound or derivative word, how to explain it according to its prepoſition or prefix, or termination or ſuffix, or both, if it ſhould happen to have both. Scott's pocket dictionary, will be found well adapted to the capacities of beginners, and Bailey's dictionary will be found to be excellent in explaining technical terms, and very abſtruſe words.

Thirdly. They ſhould be excited to get by rote, the meanings of a few words every day, and to be examined concerning their proficiency, by the inſtructor, every Wedneſday and Saturday.

Fourthly. After they ſhall have gotten to be conſiderably expert in uſing their dictionary, they ſhould, once a day, at firſt, be made to explain ſuch uncommon, or compound words as ſhall happen to be in their leſſon, all the claſs reading by turns one after another: and after they ſhall have gotten to be pretty expert, they may be made to explain twice a day, once in the forenoon, and once in the afternoon. In order to perform this part well, which is a great excellency,—the ſtudents ſhould be made to apply to their dictionaries, before they read, for the meaning of the abſtruſe words; and when reading, to give the meaning of the abſtruſe word, immediately after it is read —in ſuch a manner as not to deſtroy, but to elucidate the chain of ideas contained in the ſentence, inſerting the conjunction, or, between the abſtruſe word and its meaning. I ſhall illuſtrate my meaning by explaining the following paſſage according to the above direction.

The carnal contamination, inherent in the human ſpecies, and which we inherit by the lapſe of our original parents, is ſo immenſely great, that no power, ſhort of that which is omnipotent, can impede its progreſs for any great duration of time.

Here follows the explanation according to the above direction:

The carnal [or fleſhly] contamination [or defilement] inherent [or inhering] in the human ſpecies, [or kind]

and which we inherit [or poſſeſs] by the lapſe [or fall] of our original [or firſt] parents, is ſo immenſely [or unmeaſurably] great, that no power, ſhort of his, who is omnipotent, [or almighty] can impede [or ſtop] its progreſs [or advancement] for any great duration [or continuance] of time.

The word included between the hooks, and immediately following the conjunction, or, is the explanation of the word immediately preceding the hooks.

Fifthly. As ſoon as the ſtudents ſhall be able to explain the abſtruſe words of books compoſed in the common ſtyle, they ſhould be made to read books compoſed in a more ſublime or lofty ſtyle.

A plan of this kind practiſed upon, would in the compaſs of a year or two, give youth a greater knowledge of the Engliſh language, than they generally obtain in their life time; except ſuch as receive a liberal education.

THE

AMERICAN CRITERION

OF THE

English Language.

LANGUAGE is either vocal or written. Vocal language is a ſyſtem or ſet of artificial ſounds, called words, agreed upon by any particular nation or people, as ſigns of ideas or notions in the mind, in order to communicate their ideas, ſentiments, or thoughts to each other, not only in the various concerns of common life; but alſo, in the ſeveral arts and ſciences comprehenſible by the human mind.

Written language is the expreſſing or delineating of vocal language, by characters called letters.

A letter is a repreſentative of a certain ſound, and, ſome times, the ſame letter, in different ſit-

uations repreſents different ſounds: thus, the letter, *a*, has a long and ſlender ſound in tale; an open ſound, like the Italian *a*, in taſk; a broad ſound, like the German *a*, in tall; and a ſhort ſound in fat.

Articulation is the forming of ſounds by the human voice. Therefore,

An articulate ſound is the ſound of the human voice, formed by the organs of ſpeech.

A vowel is a ſimple articulate ſound, formed by the expiration or inſpiration of the breath, and by the opening of the mouth in a particular manner.

A conſonant is a letter, which cannot be ſounded alone, but joined with a preceding or following vowel, it forms a compound articulate ſound, by a particular motion and contact of the parts of the mouth.

Alphabet, is derived from alpha and beta, the two firſt letters of the Greeks, and ſignifies the arrangement and names of the letters uſed in any particular language.

The Engliſh Alphabet contains twenty-ſix letters, viz.—

A, a; B, b; C, c; D, d; E, e; F, f; G, g; H, h; I, i; J, j; K, k; L, l; M, m; N, n; O, o; P, p; Q, q; R, r; S, ſ; T, t; U, u; V, v; W, w; X, x; Y, y; Z, z; &.

The Engliſh names of the letters are,—

A, bee, cee, dee, e, ef, gee, aitch, i, ja, ka, el, em, en, o, pee, cu, ar, eſ, tee, u, vee, double u, ex, y, ez, and. The laſt character ſtands for a word.

The French names of the letters are,—

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, i,
aw, ba, ſa, da, a, ef, zha, auſh, ee,
I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R,
zhee, kaw, ell, em, en, o, pa, qu, er,
S, T, U, Y, Z, &,
eſs, ta, u, ee grec, ez, er, before a vowel; but pronounced a, before a conſonant.

H is a guttural letter, that is, a letter ſounded in the throat: it notes an aſpiration or breathing; as, in houſe. It is frequently ſilent both at the beginning and end, and ſometimes in the middle of words.

X is a double conſonant; ſometimes ſounding like *cs* or *ks*, ſometimes like *gs*: and at the beginning of ſome Greek and Perſian words, like *z*. See ſection 3d, rule 14th.

The Engliſh alphabet is divided into vowels and conſonants; and the conſonants are ſubdivided into mutes, ſemivowels and liquids.

Seven of the letters are vowels, and may be ſounded alone, viz. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y* and *w*: the ſound of *w*, is the ſame as *oo* in the word book; but the ſound of *oo* in this word, is as ſimple as the ſound of *a*, in the word man: therefore *w* is a vowel. If you ſubſtitute *oo* inſtead of *w* in the word, went, you will have the ſame ſound; thus, *ooent*; and ſo of any other word, or place of any word, in which *w* is ſounded.

The reſt of the letters are conſonants, which cannot be ſounded without a vowel either preceding or following them.

Conſonants, the names of which begin with a vowel; are called ſemivowels, that is, half vowels; as, *ef*, *el*, *em*, &c.

Conſonants, the names of which end with a vowel, are called mutes; as, *bee*, *cee*, *dee*, &c.

L, *m*, *n*, *r*, are called liquids, becauſe of the eaſy, ſoft and flowing ſound with which they ſmoothly glide away after a mute conſonant in the ſame ſyllable; as, *bl*, in bloom, *cr*, in crown, &c.‡

I ſhall divide the following eſſay into five ſections. In the firſt ſection I ſhall give general rules for the ſounds of the vowels; in the ſecond, general rules for the ſounds of the diphthongs and tripthongs; in the third, general rules for the ſounds of the conſonants; in the fourth, general rules for the pointing out of the ſilent letters uſed in the Engliſh language; and in the fifth, general rules for the pointing out of the principal accented letters and ſyllables of words.

SECTION I.

Of the ſounds of the vowels, when ſingle.

The vowels, when ſingle, repreſent thirteen different ſounds, which are heard in the following words, viz.

Fat 1, fate 2; met 3, mete 4; pin 5, pine 6; not 7, note 8; cub 9, cube 10; far 11; fall 12; full 13.

‡ *Note in the following eſſay, I note the accented letter or ſyllable, by this mark* ˈ.

The odd numbers 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, point out the ſhort ſounds, and the even numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, the long ſounds of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, or *y*, *o*, *u* reſpectively; No. 11, points out the open ſound of *a*; and No. 13, that ſound of *u* which is heard in the words full, pull, puſh, &c. This ſound is the ſame as that of *oo* in the words fool, pool, &c.

The vowel *a*, repreſents four different, diſtinct ſounds; namely, 1ſt, *a* ſhort ſound, as in fat; 2d, a long and ſlender ſound, as in fate; 3d, an open ſound, as in far; 4th, a broad ſound, like the German *a*, as in fall. Theſe ſounds are pointed out in the following general rule.

1ſt GENERAL RULE.

The vowel, *a*, retains its ſhort ſound,

1. When it ends an unaccented ſyllable; as in lu'-cra-tive, op'-ta-tive.

2. When it precedes one or more conſonants in the ſame ſyllable; as in mat, match, rapt, ſhank, ab'-ſtract, at-tach', &c. Except when it immediately precedes ſuch conſonants as reſtrain it to its other ſounds, which conſonants are pointed out in the following members of this rule.

3. It retains its ſhort ſound, when it immediately precedes *dg*, *ng*, *or ps*, even when they are followed by *e* final; as, in bad'ge, chan'ge, collap'ſe, relap'ſe.

A retains its long and ſlender ſound,

1. When it terminates an accented ſyllable; as, in fa'-ble, ta'-ble, diſ-a'-ble, &c. Conſe-

quently, it retains this ſound, when it immediately precedes a ſingle conſonant followed by *ea*, *eo*, *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, becauſe in theſe ſituations it will be always accented; as, in Med-i-ter-ra'n-can, teſ-ta'-ceous, Gal-a'-tia, gla'-cies, ra'd-ii, ra'-tio, ra'd-ius; except, re-tal'iate, com-pan'-ion, and a few words borrowed from the Hebrew and Greek; as Az-a-ri'ah, pan-a-ce'-a, in which the *a*, preceding *ia* and *ea*, is ſhort.

2. It retains its long and ſlender ſound, when it immediately precedes a conſonant followed by *e* final; as in fate, mate, re-late, en-rage, except, have, in which it is ſhort.

3. It retains its long and ſlender ſound, when it immediately precedes *th* or *ſt* immediately followed by *e* final; as in bathe, ſwathe, haſte, paſte, &c.

A retains its open ſound in monoſyllables, when it immediately precedes *ft*, *ff*, *r* ſingle, and *r*, *ſ*, or *ſ* followed by any other conſonant; as, in ſhaft, graff, far, as ſharp, ſnarl, parſe, paſt, aſk, graſp, &c. And when it immediately precedes *ch* or *th*, not followed by *e* final; as in branch, bath, &c. Alſo, when it immediately precedes *nce*, *nt*, *lf*, *lve*, *lm*; as in glance, grant, ah, calf, calve, pſalm, palm: except when *w* or *qu* precedes *a*, in any of theſe ſituations, for then, *a* will have its broad ſound; as, in war, waſp, quart, qualm, &c. The word valve, in which *a* has its ſhort ſound, is alſo an exception to this rule.

A will generally have its open ſound in the compounds and derivatives of the ſeveral ſorts of

monoſyllables pointed out in this rule; as, afar, ingraft, grafting, ſharply, branching, dancing, pſalmiſt, calmly, embalming, calfiſh, &c. Except when *a*, immediately precedes a ſingle *r*, in a foregoing ſyllable, and *r*, begins the next following ſyllable; *a*, in this caſe, will have its ſhort ſound; thus, though *a* has its open ſound in bar, it will have its ſhort ſound in barrel, barrier, barrow: or, if a vowel begins the next following ſyllable, *a* will have its ſhort ſound; as in baronet. *A* retains its broad German ſound in all monoſyllables, in which it immediately precedes the conſonants *ll*, *ld*, *lk*, *lt*, as, in ball, fall, bald, ſcald, talk, walk, malt, ſalt; except ſhall, ſhalt, in which it has its ſhort ſound. It has its broad ſound, alſo, in all the compounds and derivatives of theſe ſorts of monoſyllables; as, in almighty, although, albeit, alſo, almoſt, altogether, already, recal, calling, talking, ſcalding, maltſter, malting, &c. It has its broad ſound alſo in the laſt ſyllable but one of foreign proper names ending in *aus*; as, Staniſlaus; except Greek ones. And when *a* immediately precedes *l*, in the firſt ſyllable of all proper and common names derived from the Saxon, Teutonic, or low-Dutch; as, in Alfred, Aldred, Aldgate, Aldulph, Aldingham, Alderſgate, Wallingford, Alſace; Alder, Alderman, Almanac, Balſam, Baltic, Baltimore, Albany, Halley, Halſted, Halſey, Palſgrave, Baldwin, Halberd, Spalding, Malden, Marlborough: except when *e* ſilent follows *al* in the firſt ſyllable; as in Aleſbury, &c.

A has its broad ſound, alſo, in the following words, viz. palſy, palter, paltry, palfry, pſalter, pſaltery, Gilgal, Bengal, Saliſbury, Malbone, Malby, altar, exalt, alter: and in their compounds and derivatives; as re-exalt, alterant, altering, alterable, &c. In moſt other caſes, *a* retains either its ſhort, long, or open ſound.*

2. *A* retains its broad ſound when it is written immediately between *w*, *wh*, *qu*, and any one or two conſonants, in all ſyllables which do not end in *e* final, and which are not derived from ſuch, the conſonants *ck*, *g* and *x*, and the word wafer, excepted; as, in war, waſp, warm, warn, wander, was, water, wanton, warrant, wharf, what, quart, quantity, quarrel, quarry, quaſh, ſquaſh, &c.

The vowel *e* repreſents four different ſounds, namely, *e* ſhort, *e* long, *a* long, and *u* ſhort, which are pointed out in the following general rule.

2d GENERAL RULE.

E retains its ſhort ſound when it immediately precedes one or two conſonants in the ſame ſyllable not followed by *e* final; as, in bet, fret, beſt,

* Unſkilful teachers of youth, not knowing, or, at leaſt, not attending to the different ſounds of the vowel *a*,—which depend on the conſonants following it, have ſuffered their pupils to fall into a very aukward pronunciation of *al*, at the beginning and end of words of more ſyllables than one: ſuch words as alphabetical, they frequently pronounce thus, awlphabeticawl;—whereas, by the above rule, *a* before *l*, in all ſuch words, has its ſhort ſound.

freſh; and in all ſyllables in which it is unaccented; as, in per'-ſe-cute, pen'-e-trate, &c.

E retains its long ſound in all ſyllables in which it immediately precedes a ſingle conſonant followed by *e* final and ſilent; as, in here, mere, complete, except the words there, where, and the French word tete, and their compounds, viz. thereof, therefore, whereof, whereby, &c. in which it ſounds like *a* long; it retains its long ſound alſo in ſuch Engliſh monoſyllables in which it is both final and ſonant at the ſame time; as, in he, me, ſhe, the, we, ye, be, and when it terminates an accented ſyllable; as reple'-tion, con-cre'-tion, Cy-re'ne; in Latin and Greek words ending in *es*, *e* is generally long in this termination; as, in ab-o-ri-gin-es, aſ-phal-ti-tes, &c.

E ſounds like *u* ſhort in her, herd, and their compounds, herſelf, herdſman: and ſome ſound *e* like *u* ſhort in all ſyllables in which it immediately precedes *r*; as perſon, perfect; they pronounce purſon, purfect; but this is very improper, and, I think, tends to increaſe the irregularities of the language.

The vowel *i* has four ſounds, namely, *i* ſhort; as in pin; *i* long; as in pine; the ſound of *u* ſhort; as in ſir; the ſound of *e* long; as in machine. Theſe ſounds are pointed out in the following general rule.

3d GENERAL RULE.

I retains its ſhort ſound when it immediately

precedes one or two conſonants in the ſame ſyllable; as in tin, ſin, link, innocent, bilge, inkſtand, &c. Except verbs, in which it immediately precedes a ſingle conſonant followed by *e* final as, in dine, confine, recite, reconcile. It retains its ſhort ſound in common nouns and adjectives exceeding one ſyllable terminating in *ice*, *iſe*, *ive*, *ine*, *ite*, and *ile*; as in office, apprentice, treatiſe, mortiſe, creative, ſportive, genuine, heroine, juvenile, volatile, oppoſite, perquiſite; but verbs in theſe terminations generally ſound *i* long; as entice, ſacrifice, adviſe, criticiſe and their derivatives; as in adviſing, criticiſing, &c.

I retains its long ſound in proper nouns, and adjectives derived from common nouns from the latin; as in conſtantine, paleſtine, carmine, cannine, vulpine, vulterine, ſaturnine. The names of tribes, ſects or parties in *ite*, ſound *i* long; as in Levite, Jacobite, Moabite, &c. Except hypocrite, Jeſuite, paraſite, in which it ſounds ſhort.

I retains its long ſound when it is immediately preceded by any conſonant and at the ſame time, immediately followed by the conſonants *gh*, *ght*, *gm*, *gn*, *ld*, or *nd*; as in high, nigh, might, right, paradigm, ſign, deſign, mild, wild, find, mind; except the noun wind, in which *i* is ſhort. It is long in all monoſyllables in which it precedes *e* final, or any ſingle conſonant followed by *e* final; as in die, lie, hive, drive; except give, live, ſieve, and their compounds and derivatives, in which it ſounds ſhort. It retains its long ſound in all ſyllables in which it carries

the accent; as in pi'nt, whi'lſt, cli'mb, pli'ant, refi'ne, and at the end of Latin words though not accented; as, in appli, horatii, philippi: alſo, when it is written before another vowel inſtead of *y* long; as in ſignified, ſignifieth, multiplies, multipliable from multiply.

I ſounds like *u* ſhort when it is written between a preceding conſonant and *r* in the ſame ſyllable; as in ſir, ſhirt, bird, firmament: there are however ſome exceptions to this rule.

I when accented, in words borrowed from the French language, ſounds like *e* long; as in machi'ne, magazi'ne, quaranti'ne; but when unaccented it ſounds like *i* ſhort; as in chica'ne, chev'eril.

Note, *i* always retains its ſhort ſound when it precedes one or two conſonants followed by *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *iu*; as, in judicial, vitiate, omniſcience, reſilient, miſſion, viſion, arminius, filius.

The vowel *o* has four different ſounds, viz.—*O* ſhort; as in not, *o* long as note; the ſound of *u* ſhort; as in won, and the ſound of *u* long; as in move: theſe ſounds are pointed out in the following general rule.

4th GENERAL RULE.

O retains its ſhort ſound when it immediately precedes, in the ſame ſyllable, a ſingle conſonant not followed by *e* final; as in got, hot, blot-ter: except in the ſituations of *o*, pointed out in the following paragraphs of this rule, in which it retains its other ſounds. It retains its

ſhort ſound, alſo, when it immediately precedes two or more conſonants in the ſame ſyllable, whether they are followed by *e* final or not;—as in loſt, loſt, dodge, gorge, north: except as before. It is ſhort when it ends an unaccented ſyllable; as pil'-lo-ry, can'-o-py.

O retains its long ſound when it immediately precedes a ſingle conſonant in the ſame ſyllable followed by a ſilent *e* final; as in note, vote, denote, revoke; and in Job, a proper name, though it ends not in *e* final: likewiſe, in monoſyllables, when it immediately precedes *ll*, *ld*, *lt*; as in toll, poll, bold, ſcold, bolt, colt, and in their compounds, and derivatives, as in boldface, ſcolding, &c. Alſo, in bolſter, holſter, doſt, hoſt, moſt, poſt, borne, torn, ſworn, ford, ſword and their compounds, and derivatives: it always retains its long ſound when it immediately precedes a ſingle conſonant followed by *ea*, *eo*, *eu*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *iu*; as in hyperborean, arboreous, caſtoreum, armorial, quotient, glorious, clodius: except in words borrowed from the Hebrew, and Greek, in which *e* and *i*, before another vowel generally carry the accent; as in Mori'ah, ori'on, &c.—Laſtly it is long in all ſyllables in which it carries the accent; as in diplo'ma, hero'ic, and when it ends the firſt ſyllable of a word; as in moleſt.

O ſounds like *u* ſhort in all ſyllables in which it is written between a preceding *w* and the conſonant *n* or *r*, not followed by *e* final; as in won, wonder, world, worm, worſhip: except when *s*, immediately precedes *w*; as in ſworn,

ſword, in which it retains its long ſound: alſo, it ſounds like *u* ſhort in above, dove, glove, love, ſhovel, ſhove, come, done, monk, month, money, monger, mongrel, monkey, Monday, ſome, ton; and ſometimes in the ſyllable *com*, when *m*, *b*, *f*, or *p*, immediately follows it, as in command, combatant, comfort, compaſs, company, &c. And in their compounds and derivatives; as in welcome, undone, monthly, monkiſh, commandment, comfortable, &c. Alſo, in the terminations *om*, *on*, and *op*; as in gammon, gallon, gallop, and in *oth* and *or*; as in other, labor.

O ſounds like *u* long or *oo* in book, in the words do, prove, loſe, tomb, womb, woman, who, whoſe, whom, wolf; in the firſt ſyllable of the word boſom, and in on, terminating ſome words borrowed from the French; as in galleon, Miquelon, Poltron, Ponton, &c.

Note, *o* ſounds like *i* ſhort in women.

U repreſents three different diſtinct ſounds, viz. *u* ſhort; as in cub; a long diphthongal ſound like *eu* or *eoo*; as in cube, and a long ſound like *oo*; as in full; theſe ſounds are pointed out in the following general rule.

5th GENERAL RULE.

U retains its ſhort ſound when it precedes, in the ſame ſyllable, a ſingle conſonant not followed by a ſilent *e* final; as in bud, bur, cur, burden, bundle, and when it precedes, in the ſame ſyllable, two or more conſonants, whether ſol-

lowed by a ſilent *e* final or not; as in bulk, bunch, bulge, urge, puncheon, indulge: except the ſituations of *u*, pointed out in the following paragraphs of this rule, in which it retains its other ſounds.

U retains its long dipthongal ſound like *eu* or *eoo*, when it is accented in the firſt ſyllable of a word, and not preceded by any conſonant; as in ùn-ion, ù-ni-ty, pronounced eoon-ion, eoo-nity; alſo, when it is accented and preceded by a ſilent or ſounding *h*, as in hù-mor, hù-man, pronounced eoo-mor, heoo-man; and in all ſyllables in which it is accented and immediately preceded by any conſonant, except *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *ſ*, *t*, or *z*; as in cùre, fùſe, mùte, mù-ſic, pù-ri-ty, ſe-cù-ri-ty, im-pùgn, ex-pùgn, op-pùgn, &c. It retains this long dipthongal ſound, when immediately preceded by any conſonant, except the laſt excepted ones, even in the unaccented terminations ure, uge, ule, ute; as in ep'icure, ſub'terfuge, rid'icule, per'ſecute; except when the accent falls on the ſyllable immediately preceding the termination; as in ref'uge, fer'rule, in which caſe, the *u* has the ſhort ſound. It has the ſhort dipthongal ſound of eu or eoo, when it ends an unaccented ſyllable, and is at the ſame time, immediately preceded by any conſonant, except thoſe before excepted; as in oc'cu-pant, oc'-cu-py, &c.

U has the long ſound of oo, when it is immediately preceded by *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *ſ*, or *t*, and is, at the ſame time followed in the ſame ſyllable, by a ſingle conſonant and a ſilent *e* final; as in duke, Luke, nude, rude, tune, conduce, conclude, in-

trude, inure, preſume, conſtitute; except when the accent falls on the ſyllable immediately preceding *u*, for then the *u* will have its ſhort ſound; as in créature na'ture, fa'ilure, nur'ture; except alſo, when the termination *ure* follows *ſ* or *ſſ*, in words exceeding one ſyllable, the *u* ſounds like *eu* or *yu* ſhort; as in pleaſure, treaſure, preſſure, and alſo after *z*; as in azure; but in the adjective ſure, and ſuch of its compounds and derivatives as retain *e* final, *u* ſounds like *eu* or *yu* long; thus, ſure, aſſure, inſure, ſurely, ſurety, ſurety-ſhip, are pronounced ſyure, aſſyure, inſyure, ſyurely, &c.

U, ſounds like *oo* long, in all ſyllables in which it is accented, and at the ſame time, immediately preceded, in the ſame ſyllable, by any of the forementioned conſonants, or by *z*; as in du'ty, lu'minous, nu'merous, ru'minate, ſu'icide, tu'mult, Zu'ma, &c. pronounced dooty, loominous, noomerous, &c.*

U retains this ſound, alſo, in bull, bullock, bulruſh, bulwark, bullet, bully, bullion, buſh, buſhel, ambuſh, cuſhion, butcher, full, pull, pul-

* I would remark here, that the dialect of the ſouthern ſtates, is an univerſal exception to this part of the rule. For, when *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t* or *z*, precedes *u* in the ſame ſyllable, they ſound it like *eoo* or *yu*; thus, duty, luminous, tune, they pronounce dyuty, lyuminous, tyune. This part of the rule I have founded on the dialect of the New-England ſtates, which, in general, I prefer to every other Engliſh dialect.

let, pulley, pulpit, put, pudding, push, puss, and in their compounds and derivatives.

Note, *u* sounds like *e* short in bury, like *i* short in busy, also in their compounds and derivatives.

Y has three different sounds, viz. The sound of *i* long; as in by; the sound of *i* short; as in pigmy, and the sound of *e* short; as in young, yon, glory, penny; pronounced eoung, eon, glore, pen-ne; these sounds are pointed out in the following general rule.

6th GENERAL RULE.

Y sounds like *i* long at the end of all monosyllables when it is not immediately preceded by another vowel; as in by, thy, why, &c. except my when unemphatical. Always in the syllables fy and ply; as in sig'nify, mul'tiply, &c. [except panoply only, in which it sounds like *e* short;] and occupy, prophesy, and their compounds and derivatives, and in all compounds and derivatives of monosyllables ending in *y*, not preceded by any other vowel; as in by-word, hereby, thereby, crying, flying, drying, &c. Also, in all monosyllables in which it is followed by *e*; as in dye, eye; except ye. Lastly, in all syllables in which it immediately precedes a single consonant followed by *e* final; as in lyre proselyte, and in all syllables in which it is accented; as in deny', decry', espy', rely', &c. And when it ends the first syllable of a word, whether it be accented or not; as in mythol'ogy, gyra'tion, &c.

Note, the long sound of *i* and *y* is a diph-

thong, it is the ſame as the ſound of *a* open immediately followed, in the ſame breath, by the ſhort ſound of *e*; thus, by, why, are pronounced, bae, whae, ſounding the *a* open, as in aſk.

Y retains its ſhort ſound like *i*, when it immediately precedes, in the ſame ſyllable, one or more conſonants; as in ſyn-tax, ſyſ-tem, E-gypt; except when a ſilent *e* final follows a ſingle conſonant preceded in the ſame ſyllable, by *y*; as in gyre, an'-o-dyne, &c.

Y, in the beginning and end of words or ſyllables, and when it conſtitutes an unaccented ſyllable itſelf ſounds like *e* ſhort; as in you, beyon'd, ho'ly, bo'ny, a-nal'-y-ſis, pol'-y-gon, pronounced eou, be-eond, ho-le, bo-ne, a-nal-e-ſis, pol-e-gon. The caſes, pointed out in the two former paragraphs, in which *y* retains its other ſounds are exceptions to this rule. It has the ſound of *e* ſhort in the diphthong *oy*, as in boy, toy, and in the adverb ay, ſignifying yes; but in other diphthongs it is ſilent,, except in *ay*, which is ſounded as *y* long.†

W has but one ſound, which is the ſame as the ſound of the Engliſh *oo*, the French *ou* or the

† It may not be amiſs to obſerve, that moſt teachers of youth permit their pupils, when ſpelling, to ſound *y* in all ſyllables like *i* long, whether an accurate pronunciation will admit of this ſound or not; by which mean, they become habitually inaccurate in pronunciation, more eſpecially when they read. By the common method of ſpelling, the pupil ſounds *y* in glory and glorify alike, which is very erroneous: the ſound of *y* in glory, is as different from the ſound of *y*, in glorify, as the ſhort ſound of *e*, is

Italian *u*; as in wander, wanton, &c. Pronounced ooan-der, ooan-ton.

SECTION II.

Of Diphthongs.

A diphthong is the meeting together of two vowel characters in the ſame ſyllable, as of *au* in author.

There are two ſorts of diphthongs; proper and improper.

A proper diphthong is the meeting together of two vowel characters in the ſame ſyllable forming a compound ſound of both expreſſed in one breath; as *oi* in coin, *oy* in boy, *ou* in ſtout.

An improper diphthong is the meeting together of two vowels in the ſame ſyllable when but one only is ſounded; as *oa*, in boat, *ea* in fear, in which the vowels *o* and *e* only are ſounded.

The diphthongs peculiar to the Engliſh language and thoſe borrowed from other languages are the following, viz. *aa, ae, oe, ai, ay, au, aw, ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey, ia, ie, ii, io, iu, oo, oa, oi, oy, ou, ow, ua, ue, ui, uo, uy, ya, ye, yi, yo, wa, we, wi, wo.*

GENERAL RULES.

1. The diphthong *aa* is not found in any En-

different from the long ſound of *i*. Such words ſhould be thus ſpelled, viz. g, l, o, glo, r, y, re, glory, ſounding the *y* like *e* ſhort: again, g, l, o, glo, r, i, ri, glori, f, y, fi, glorify, ſounding the *y* like *i* long. This obſervation may be applied to the different ſounds of the other vowels.

gliſh word now uſed except in ba'a the cry of a ſheep, in which it has the ſound of *a* open: it is found in ſome Hebrew proper names of the old and new teſtaments, in which it ſounds like *a* ſhort; as in Ba'laam, Ca'naan, I'ſaac,

2. *Ae* and *oe* are Latin diphthongs, which ſound like *e* long; as in Cæ'ſar Cœ'liac; inſtead of theſe the Engliſh generally write *e*; as in Ceſar, economy.

Oe, at the end of Engliſh words, ſound like *o* long; as in foe, roe, doe, toe: except canoe, ſhoe, in which they ſound like *oo* or *u* long in full, they have this ſound alſo in Low Dutch words; as in Helvoet, &c. *Ae* make two ſyllables in aerial.

3. *Ai* and *ay*, in pure Engliſh words and in words borrowed from the French, ſound like *a* long; as in bait, complain, ſay, delay; except the termination *ain* unaccented, in which the diphthong *ai* ſounds like *i* ſhort; as in cer'tain, cap'tain, moun'tain, &c.

In the Hebrew and Greek proper names of the holy ſcriptures, the diphthong *ai* not followed in the ſame ſyllable by a conſonant, has the ſound of *a* open, followed in the ſame breath, by the ſound of *e* ſhort; as in Bebai', Cai'aphas, Cai'nan, Achai'a, Bethſai'da, &c.† But when followed in the ſame ſyllable by a conſonant, it ſounds like *a* long; as in Abigail.

† Illiterate people, not knowing this rule, pronounce ſuch ſcripture proper names, very erroneouſly.

The diphthongs *au* and *aw* ſound like *a* broad; as in cauſe, pauſe, applaud, law, ſaw, dawn: except aunt, taunt, flaunt, taunt, haunch, draught, laugh, in which the diphthong *au* ſounds like *a* open; and laundry, laundreſs, jaundice, gauntlet, ſauſage, in which it ſounds like *a* ſhort, and in gauge and its compounds and derivatives, it ſounds like ſlender *a* long; *aw* ſound like *a* ſhort in Lawrence. *Au* are ſeparated in Ar-che-la'-us, Em-ma'-us, Ca-per-na'-um, Stan-is-la'-us, U-la-dis-la'-us.

In French words *au*, and *eau* accented, ſound like *o* long; as in bureau' Beau'fort: pronounced buro' Bo'fort; but when not accented they ſound like *o* ſhort; as in debauchee', Beauma'ris, &c.

4. The diphthongs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo* and *ie*, when accented, ſound like *e* long; as, in e'ar, ſe'ar, appe'ar, bee'n, betwee'n, ce'il, ne'if, dece'it, conce'ive, ſe'off, pe'ople, brie'f, chief', relie've, retrie've, &c. But when the accent falls on the conſonant immediately following any of them, or on ſome other ſyllable of the word, they ſound like *e* ſhort; as in bread', head', inſtead', ſer'geant, he'ifer, for'feit, jeop'ardy, Leon'ard, frien'd, miſ'chief, &c. Except that the diphthong *ei*, when accented, will ſound like *a* long, and when not accented like *i* ſhort, in all words in which it is immediately followed by the conſonants *gh*, *gn*, *n* or *r*; as in ei'ght, fre'ight, nei'ghbor, dei'gn, rei'gn, ſkei'n, ſcei'ne, hei'nous, he'ir, the'ir, alſo in veil, and in the compounds and derivatives of all ſuch words. *Ee*,

in High and Low Dutch ſound like *a* long; as in Beekman: and *ei* like *i* long, in High and Low Dutch words; as in Arnheim, Holſtein, &c.

In the following words *ei* are not accented, and therefore, by the rule, ſound like *i* ſhort, viz. for'eign, for'eigner, ſov'ereign, ſov'ereignty, ſov'ereignly. Except hei'gh-ho, hei'ght, ſlei'ght, in which *ei* ſound like *i* long, and tein't, in which they ſound like *i* ſhort.

Ie at the end of Engliſh words ſound like *i* long, as in die, lie, fie, hie, pie, untie, &c. And like *e* long, at the end of French words, as in financier, ſortie.

When the diphthongs *eu*, *ue*, *ew*, are preceded in the ſame ſyllable by *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, or *z*, they ſound like *oo* or *u*, long in full; as in deuce, neuter, due, purſue, blue, virtue, grew, new, flew, Zeugma: except ſew, ſewer, pronounced ſo', ſo'er: and ſhew ought to be pronounced and written ſhow: except when it may happen to favor the rhyme in poetry by its other ſound.—But, when theſe diphthongs are preceded by any other conſonant, they ſound like *eoo* or *e* ſhort followed by the long ſound of *u* in full; as in feud, cue, few, mew, pew: alſo, when they begin a word or are preceded by *h*; as, in Eu'rope, Euphra'tes, Ewe, Ew'ing a ſir name, ew'er a ſpout, or jug for water, hue, hew, &c.

The dipthong *ey*, at the end of monoſyllables, ſounds like *a* long; as in prey, they, whey: except key, in which it ſounds like *e* long, and eye, in which it ſounds like *i* long: it ſounds like *a* long, alſo, when it is accented in words exceed-

ing one ſyllable; as, in obey', purvey'or, purvey'ance, ſurvey', ſurvey'or; but in unaccented ſyllables, when it is immediately preceded by *a*, *k*, *l* or *n*, it ſounds like *e* ſhort; as in cla'ey tur'key pul'ley, hon'ey, mon'ey, and in glu'ey. It ſounds like *i* long in hey'-day.

Since words ought to be divided according to the moſt accurate pronunciation, and, alſo, according to the general analogy of ſounds of the ſame or like kind; the following general rule will, I preſume be found uſeful, viz.

6. When any of the conſonants *d*, *f*, *th*, *ph*, *ſh*, *th*, *l*, *n*, *s*, *nt*, *ſt*, *rt*, *xt*, *t*, *v*, *x*, or *z*, immediately precede any of the diphthongs *ea*, *eo*, *eu*, *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io* or *iu* unaccented, the ſound of the preceding conſonant ſhould terminate the ſyllable immediately preceding the diphthong, and the *e* or *i* of the diphthong ſhould be ſounded like initial *y*, in the word yon, conjointly with the next ſounding vowel of the diphthong; as in lin'-eal, hid'-eous, punch'-eon, pei'ſ-eus, court'-eous, bou'nt-eous, co-loſ's-ean, Phi-la-del'-phia, paro'ch-ial cu'ſh-ion, con-ve'n-ient, ſeſ's-ion, Scyth'-ian, mix't-ion, com-mix't-ion, ver'ſ-ion, ten'ſ-ion, ſa'v-ior, flux'-ion, Ge'n-ii, Ra'd-ii, gla'z-ier, baſ't-ion, chriſ't-ian, cou'rt-ier, beau't-eous, du't-eous.

As this rule ſuppoſes the diphthongs to be unaccented, moſt of the Hebrew proper names of the ſcripture, and of the common and proper names borrowed from the Greek are exceptions; becauſe, in thoſe names, the *e* and *i* which begin the forementioned diphthongs, are generally

accented, and therefore are ſeparated in ſound from the following vowel; as in Chal-de'-a, Ju-de'-a, She-ba-ni'-ah; i-de'-a Me-de'-a, Tha-li'-a, and in the derivatives of ſuch as have any; as in Chal-de'-an, Ju-de'-an, i-de'-al; but when *e* or *i* are not accented in words borrowed from the Greek and Hebrew, they may form a diphthong with a following vowel, when they are preceded by *d*, *ch*, *l*, or *n*; as in Gid'-eon, Mel-chiz-e-dech'-ian, Ga-ma'l-iel, Dan'-iel; Chil'-iad, Zo'd-iac, pro-ſo'd-ial, Ca-me'l-eon, Chil'-iaſt, Cor-ne'l-ius, chi'-lon: alſo, in ſome Greek words after *ſ*; as in Pro-ſo-no-ma's-ia, An-ti-no-ma's-ia, and in Pro-ſo-po-poe'-ia, &c.

Another exception to the foregoing rule, is, when *nt*, *t* or *rt* are preceded, in the ſame ſyllable, by a ſingle vowel, only, *t*, at the ſame time, immediately preceding any of the diphthongs beginning with *i*, the *t* in this caſe, muſt not be ſeparated from *i*; but joined to it, ſounding both like *ſh* conjointly with the following vowel; as in men'-tion, Pon'-tius, par'tial.

7. The diphthong *oo* repreſents three different ſounds: 1ſtly, that of *u* ſhort; as in blood, flood ſoot, only: 2dly, that of *o* long, in door, floor, only, and 3dly, that of *u* long in full, in all other words; as in brood, cook, root. This diphthong ſounds like *o* long in Low Dutch words; as in Bergen-op-zoom.

8. The diphthong *oa* ſounds like *o* long; as in boat, goat, moat, ſoap: except broad, abroad, groat, in which it ſounds like *au* in fraud.

9. The diphthongs *oi* and *oy* always ſound as

in coin, boy: except in tortoiſe, connoiſſeur, reconnoitre, turquoiſe, porpoiſe; in the firſt two words *oi* ſound like *i* ſhort, in the ſecond two like *a* long, and in the laſt word like *u* ſhort.

As there is frequent occaſion to read both proper and common names uſed in foreign countries; and as it would be more agreeable to pronounce them properly than improperly, in order to be underſtood by the natives of thoſe countries; I ſhall ſcatter a few hints through this eſſay for that purpoſe, ſuch as the following.

The diphthong *oi*, in the French termination *oir*, or *oire*, ſounds nearly like the ſyllable *wa*, in the Engliſh word water; as in mouchoir, a handkerchief; oratoire, oratory; Loire, a river in France: pronounced mooſhwar, oratwar, &c.

When this diphthong terminates a French word, it ſounds like *o* immediately followed by the ſound of *a* open; as in roi, a king; loi, law; moi, I or me: pronounced roa, loa, moa. It has this ſound, alſo, in the following national denominations of perſons, ending in the termination *ois*, in which the *s* is ſilent, viz. Bavarois, of Bavaria, or a Bavarian; Danois, Daniſh, or a Dane; Hongrois, a Hungarian; Liegeois, of Liege, or a Liegean; Swedois, or Suedois, Swediſh, or a Swede; Heſſois, a Heſſian; Genois, a Genoeſe; Genevois, of Geneva, or Genevian; Gaulois, Gallic, or a Gaul; Carthaginois, a Carthaginian; Chinois, a Chineſe; Siamois, of Siam, or a Siameſe; Blois.—Rocroi, Foix, and all names of cities and towns in France, ending in *oi*, *oie*, or *ois*, and alſo, the chriſtening name François, Francis, and

Lacroix, a ſir-name. The letter following the diphthong in theſe terminations is always ſilent.

This diphthong, in the termination *ois*, ſounds like *a* ſlender, as in fate, in the following national denominations, viz. Anglois, Engliſh; François, French; Ecoſſois, Scotch; Irlandois, Iriſh; Hollandois, Dutch; Polonois, Poliſh, or a Pole; Milanois, a Milaneſe; Lionois, one of Lyons; Bearnois, a native of Bearn; Bourbonnois, an inhabitant of Bourbon; Orleanois, one of Orleans; Nivernois, one of Nevers; Soiſſonnois, one of Soiſſons; Ferrarois, one of Ferrara.

Oi or *oy* before a vowel, in a French word, ſound like *oa* immediately followed by the initial ſound of *y* in the word yon; as in voyant, or voiant, ſeeing; joyeux, or joieux, glad: pronounced voayaw, zhoayeu.

10. The diphthong *ou* has ſix different ſounds.

1ſt, Its general ſound like *a* broad followed, in the ſame breath, by the ſound of *oo* or *u* long in full; as in bough, doute, doughty, ſlough, plough, drought, vouchſafe, bound, cloud, loud, proud; and in all Engliſh words in which it is followed by *d*, *n*, *s*, or *t*: except a few.

2d, The ſound of *a* broad, when it precedes *ght*; as in brought, fought.

3d, The ſound of *o* long, when this diphthong is immediately followed by *ld*, or *lt*; as in boult, moult, coulter, poultry, ſhoulder, mould: except could, ſhould, would, in which it ſounds like *oo* or *u* long in full. It has the ſound of *o* long in four, fourth, gourd, dough, though, mourn, pour, court, ſource, courſe, ſoul.

4th, It ſounds like *o* ſhort, in cough, hough, trough, Gough, a ſir name of men, or maiden name of women; and in the termination *ough*, in words exceeding one ſyllable; as in borough, furlough, thorough: except enough, in which it ſounds like *u* ſhort,

5th, It ſounds like *oo* or *u* long in full, in moſt words borrowed from the French; as in group, ſoup, tour, amour, accoutre, ſurtout, and in the Engliſh words bouſe, bourne, through, uncouth.

6th, It ſounds like *u* ſhort, when it is immediately followed, in the ſame ſyllable, by *p*, *r* or *s*, in words exceeding one ſyllable; as in couple, courage, courteſy, courteſan, favour, labour,* couſin, famous, boiſterous; and in the ſyllable mouth, when it terminates proper names; as in Dartmouth, Plymouth, Portſmouth; alſo in chough, rough, tough, enough, country, double, doublet, trouble, ſouthward, ſouthern, ſoutherly, touch. French words and derivatives from primitives in which this diphthong has its other ſounds are generally exceptions to the firſt part of this 6th rule. In pure French words this diphthong ſounds like *oo* in book.

* Almoſt all our words ending in our, were originally borrowed from the Latin language, in which they all end in or, and no ſufficient reaſon can be aſſigned for the inſertion of the *u* in the termination our. It is evident that the diphthong *ou* never has its proper Engliſh ſound in this termination, in words exceeding one ſyllable; the inſertion of the *u*, therefore, ſerves no other purpoſe, than to deſtroy, to the eye at leaſt, the origin of ſuch words: I would therefore, recommend, that words, borrowed from any language, retain their original orthography.

11. The diphthong *ow* has two ſounds: 1ſt, Its long proper diphthongal ſound like *ou* in bound; and 2d, Its ſound like *o* long or ſhort, accordingly as it is accented, or not accented.

1ſt, It retains its long proper diphthongal ſound, in all words in which it is immediately followed by *d*, *l*, *n*, *ſ* or *z*; as in crowd, powder, owl, howl, crown, drown, browſe, towz; except in the compounds and derivatives of words in which it has its ſound like *o* long or ſhort, and bowl, prowl, cowl; in the two firſt it ſounds like *o* long, in the third like *oo* or *u* long in full. It has this proper diphthongal ſound, alſo, in the firſt ſyllable of words not compounded, or derived of primitives in which it has the ſound of *o* long or ſhort; as in bower, power, ſhower, &c, except fro' wer.

2d, It has the ſound of *o* long in the monoſyllables blow, crow, flow, grow, know, low, mow, owe, row, own, ſow, ſnow, ſtow, ſlow, ſtrow, tow, trow, throw, bow to ſhoot with, glow, ſhow, prow; but in ſome of theſe uſed as different parts of ſpeech, or in a different ſignification, it has its long diphthongal ſound;—thus, bow, to ſhoot with, and bow, an act of reverence, are both nouns; but of different ſignifications; and bow, to bend, is a verb,—in the two latter, *ow* have their proper long diphthongal ſound. The ſame may be obſerved of the verb ſow, to ſcatter, and the noun ſow, a female ſwine; and of the verb mow, to cut down graſs, and the noun mow, a ſtack of hay. In all other

monoſyllables, *ow* have their proper long diphthongal ſound.

Ow ſound like *o* ſhort in the unaccented terminations bow, dow, low, now, and row, in words exceeding one ſyllable; as in elbow, window, willow, winnow, marrow, &c. And their long diphthongal ſound in avow, allow, enow, endow, and in their compounds and derivatives.

12. When any of the diphthongs *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, *uy*, come immediately after *g*, *q*, or *ſ*, the diphthong being at the ſame time followed by a conſonant after *g* or *ſ*, the *u* ſounds like *w* or *oo*, and the other vowel retains its long or ſhort ſound accordingly as it is accented or not; as in language, languiſh, languor: except guard, gueſs, gueſt, guide, guile, guilt, guiſe, guild, guinea, guitar, guardant, guarantee, guaranty, Guernſey, Guerdon, guilder, guidon, and their compounds and derivatives, in all which the *u* is ſilent, and ſerves only to give the *g* its hard ſound. But when *ue* end a word after *g*, they are ſilent; as in tongue, rogue, harangue: except in ague, argue, Montague, in which the *u* is ſounded, and *e* ſilent. Examples of theſe diphthongs after *q*; viz. Quart, quell, quiet banquet,: except quote quota, quotient, quoth, quotidian, quorum, and moſt words borrowed or derived from the French; as in maſquerade, quadrille, conquer, liquor, &c. in which *u* is ſilent, and *q* ſounds like *k*; but when *ue* end a word after *q*, they are both ſilent, and *q* ſounds like *k*; as in anti'que, burleſ'que, moſ'que, obli'que, riſ'que, &c. After *ſ*; as in ſua'ſion, perſua'de, perſua'ſion, diſſua'de, diſ-

ſua'ſion, aſſua'ge, ſu'vi; but when *ue* end a word after *s*, the *e* is ſilent; as in ſu'e, purſu'e.

When *ui* immediately precede *c*, *ſ* or *t*, in the ſame ſyllable, and at the ſame time immediately follow *l*, *r* or *ſ*, they ſound like *oo* or *u* long in full; as in ſlu'ice, cru'iſe, fru'it, recru'it, ſu'it, purſu'it: in purſuivant *ui* ſound like *i* ſhort.

When *ui* follow *c*, *b* or *g*, in the ſame ſyllable, they ſound like *i* ſhort, if they be followed by a conſonant in the ſame ſyllable; as in in biſcui't, circui't, bui'ld; gui'lt, : after *j*, they ſound like *eoo*, or *eu* in feud; as in juice, juicy, verjuice. *Ua* ſound like *ya*, in u'ſ-ual, ca'ſual, vi'ſ-ual, and their derivatives. *Uy* ſound like *i* long in buy, guy; like *oy* in Low Dutch words; as in Schuyler, Cuyler, Helvoetſluys, pronounced Helvootſloys. &c. *Uy* ſound like *oo* or *u* long in Schuylkill.

13. The diphthongs *ya*, *ye yi*, *yo*; *wa*, *we*, *wi*, *wo*, always ſound as in yard, yell, yield, yon; want, went, wiſe, wore, wont.

Of Triphthongs.

A triphthong is the meeting together of three vowels in the ſame ſyllable: as of *eau* in beauty, *ieu* in adieu, *iew* in view.

Triphthongs are either proper or improper.

A proper triphthong is the meeting together of three ſuch vowels in one ſyllable, as may be conjointly ſounded in one breath; but the Engliſh language is poſſeſſed of no ſuch triphthong: except *wou* followed by *n*; and quoin, quoil, quoit.

An improper triphthong is the meeting together of three vowels in one ſyllable, when but one or two at moſt are ſounded in one breath.

The triphthongs belonging to the Engliſh language, are *eou*, *iou*, *iew*, *eye*, *yea*, *yeo*, *yie*, *yew*, *you*, *wea*, *wee*, *wei*, *wey*, *wie*, *way*, *woo*, *woa*, *wou*, *woe*; to which may be added thoſe borrowed from the French, viz. *Eau*, and *ieu*.—Theſe are all improper triphthongs, in which only one, or two of the vowels, at moſt, are ſounded: except in *wou*, followed by *n*; as in right-eous, re-bell-iouſ, view, eye, year, yearn, yeoman, yield, yew a tree, your, young, wear, weary, weed, weighty, Weymouth, wield, way-faring; wool, woad, wound, woeful, beau-ty, a-dieu, &c.

GENERAL RULES.

1. The triphthongs *eou*, *iou*, ſound like *yu* ſhort, when they are immediately preceded by *d*, *l*, *n*, *ount*, *eaut*, *ut*, *ent*, *ourt*, *ght*, *ſ*, *v*, or *x*; as in hid'-eous, com-mo'd-ious, re-bel'l-ious, er-ro'n-eous, bou'nt-eous, beau't-eous, du't-eous, plen't-eous, co'urt-eous, co'urt-ier, ri'ght-eous, na'uſ-eous, be-ha'v-iour, nox'-ious.

Wou followed by *n* conſtitute a proper triphthong, in which all the vowels are conjointly ſounded; as in wound, wounding: and this is the only proper triphthong in the language: except *uoi* in quoin, quoil, quoit.

2. The other triphthongs are always ſounded as in the foregoing examples.

SECTION III.

Of the ſounds of the Conſonants.

GENERAL RULES.

1. *B*, *b*, *k*, *q*, *r*, have always the ſounds heard in boy, hat, king, queen.

2. *F*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *v*, have always the ſounds heard in muff, joy, pail, ham, ſave: except of, hallelujah, colonel, accompt, comptrol, vat, veneer;—which are pronounced *ov*, halleluyah, curnel, account, control, fat, feneer. *L* is doubled at the end of monoſyllables; but it is written ſingle at the end of words exceeding one ſyllable.

3. *C* has three ſounds: 1, Its general ſound like *k*, when it follows, in the ſame ſyllable, any of the firſt five vowels: except when *e* final follows it; as in act, ſect, fic-tion, Oc-to-ber, ſuc-tion: alſo, when it precedes, in the ſame ſyllable, *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, or *r*; as in cap, coat, cub, clown, crow. 2, Its ſound like *ſ*, ſoft before *e*, *i* and *y*; as in cedar, cider, cypher: except the Hebrew proper names of the ſacred ſcriptures, in which *c*, before *e* and *i*, ſounds like *k*; as in A-cel'-da-ma, Ce'dron, Cin'-ne-reth, Cis, &c. pronounced A-kel-da-ma, Ke-dron, Kin-ne-reth, the laſt word is pronounced Kiſh: *c* ſounds like *k* in ſceptic and its derivatives. 3, *Ce* or *ci*, immediately preceding any of the firſt five vowels in any ſyllable of a word, except the firſt ſound like *ſh*; as in o-cean, teſ-ta-ceous, con-tu-macious, con-ſcience, conſcious, &c. except in derivatives from nouns or verbs ending in *cy*, in which

cy are changed into *ci* before the terminations *es*, *ed* and *eth*; as in fancies, the plural of the noun fancy: fancies, fancied, fancieth, from the verb to fancy: except, alſo French words in *cier*; as fi-nan-cier, in which *c* has its natural ſound. *Cy* ſound like *ſh* in Hal-cyon.

4. *Ch* have three ſounds: 1. Their general Engliſh ſound like *tſh*; as in church, ſuch, charge. 2. Their general French ſound like *ſh*, in moſt words borrowed or derived from the French; as in chaiſe, chagrin, machine: *ch* have this ſound alſo, in all Engliſh words in which they are immediately preceded, in the ſame ſyllable, by *l*, or *n*; as in filch, Welch, branch, bench. 3. Their Hebrew and Greek ſound like *k*, in all words borrowed or derived from thoſe languages; as in Baruch, Malachi, Zechariah, Archippus, Archelaus, chorus, arthitecture: except ſtomacher, in which *ch* have the Engliſh ſound; vulgar cuſtom has alſo made the following Hebrew words exceptions to this rule; viz. cherub, cherubim, chittim, Rachel. *Ch* ſound like a ſoft guttural *k*, alſo, in High and Low Dutch words; as in Maeſtricht, Utrecht.

The prefix arch, from the Greek archee, ſignifying chief or principal, is ſounded ark before a vowel, and artſh before a conſonant; as in Archangel, Archbiſhop.

5. *D* has two ſounds: 1. Its general hard ſound; as in lad, dead. 2. Its ſoft ſound like *t*, in *ed* contracted after *c*, *f*, *ch*, *k*, *p*, *ſ* ſoft, *x*, or *que*; as in laced, puffed, watched, racked, lopped, croſſed, vexed, piqued: pronounced lac't, puf't, watcht, rackt, &c.

6. *G* has two ſounds: 1. Its general hard ſound before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*; as in in gap, goat, gun, glove, grove;—and in all ſyllables in which it is immediately preceded by any of the firſt five vowels; as in bag, beg, big, bog, bug: except when a ſilent *e* final follows *g*; as in page, rage. 2. Its ſoft ſound like *j*, before *e*, *i* and *y*, in all words borrowed or derived from the Latin, Greek or French languages: as in gentile, giant, gyration, apology, gentle, gibbet: except, 1.—Words borrowed or derived from the Saxon and Teutonic; as in give, get, together, gird, girth, and ſeveral words derived from other European languages, as girl, from the Icelandic karlinna, a woman; gimlet, from the French gibelet or guimelet; gill, from the Spaniſh agulla; gyve, from the Welch geven: in all ſuch words, *g* ſounds hard.* 2. Double *g* is always hard between two vowels; as in boggy, cloggy, ragged, rugged: except in exaggerate, ſuggeſt, and their derivatives, in which the firſt *g* is hard, and the ſecond ſoft. 3. A ſingle *g*, between *n* and *e*,

* It may not be amiſs to acquaint the ſtudent that almoſt all common every day Engliſh words, are derived from the Saxon and Teutonic, in which he ſhould ſound *g* hard before e, i and y. The uncommon words uſed by elegant ſpeakers and writers, on lofty, or grave ſubjects, are derived from the Latin and Greek languages. Almoſt all terms of the learned arts and ſciences, are derived from the Greek: Terms of war, cookery, dancing and faſhion, or dreſs, from the French, alſo, a great part of the terms of the Engliſh common law: and terms of muſic and fencing, are chiefly derived from the Italian. In all which, g before e, i, or y, ſhould be ſounded like j.

ſounds like double *g* hard in the following words, viz.—anger, hunger, finger, linger, monger, longer, longeſt, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt, younger, youngeſt: and in language, languiſh, languid, languor, lingo, linguiſt, mongrel: alſo in their compounds and derivatives. 3. *G* before *e* and *i*, in the Hebrew proper names of the holy ſcriptures, ſounds hard; as in Ge'-dor, Ge'-zer, Ged'-er-oth, Gib'-e-on, Gid'-eon, Gi'-hon, Beth'-pha-ge, &c.

Note, *G*, in Low Dutch words has a ſoft guttural ſound, like the ancient ſound of the Greek *chi*, or *ch*, in Achilles; as in Groeningen.

7. *Gh* ſound hard in the beginning of words; as in ghoſt, gherkin, Ghent: like *f*, in the end of a few words, as in cough, trough, laugh, draught, Gough, chough, tough, rough, enough, chincough; like *k* or *ck*, in hough, lough, ſhough; like *p* in hiccough; and the Europeans ſound burgh, burrow; as Edinburgh, they pronounce Edinburrow; and ſo in other proper names: at the end of other words *gh* are ſilent.

Gaol, a priſon, is ſounded and ought to be written jail.

8. *N* has two ſounds: 1, Its general ſound; as in moan, groan. 2, A naſal ſound in moſt words in which it is immediately preceded by *c*, *g*, *k*, *q*, or *x*; as in concord, longing, banker, conquering, linx. *N* in the laſt ſyllable of French words is ſounded by an aſpiration through the noſe; as in bon, good.

9. *S* has three ſounds: 1, Its general ſoft hiſſing ſound, when it begins a word; as in ſun,

ſound; when it is written between a vowel and conſonant; as in raſp, paſt, waſte, tran'ſact, pen'ſ-ion, ran'ſom: except when *d*, or *m* follows *ſ*, preceded by a vowel; as in wiſdom, diſmal, chriſm, chaſm; when *ſs* come together; as in preſs, paſſage, paſſing; except abſciſſion, reſciſſion; in the initial ſyllables *dis* and *mis*; as in diſpoſe, diſarm, miſhap, miſuſe; in the terminations *as*, *is*, *us*, *aſe*, *ſive*, *oſity*, *ſia*; as, in Judas, ambergris, generous, purchaſe, concluſive, curioſity, magneſia; when it ends a word after *c*, *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, or *ue* ſilent after *q*; as in cambrics, muffs, clocks, hops, pots, moſques. 2, *S* ſounds hard like *z*, when it ends a word after any conſonant except thoſe mentioned in the foregoing clauſe; as in walls, bars, bonds, rams, pans, &c. Moſt commonly when it is written between two vowels; as in pleaſe, preſent, miſer, miſerable, miſery, preſume, except in the prepoſitions *dis* and *miſ*; in diſuſe, miſuſe. It ſounds hard like *z* in the terminations *es*, *iſe*, *oſe*, *uſe* and *ſm*; as in boxes, ſeries, reviſe, oppoſe, conſuſe, catechiſm: except when *es* immediately follow *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, or *qu*; as in fifes, cakes, hopes, notes, riſques, &c. And nouns ending in *iſe*; as treatiſe, aniſe, mortiſe, &c. Alſo nouns and adjectives in *uſe* and a few in *oſe*; as uſe, abuſe, diſuſe; adjectives profuſe, diffuſe, abſtruſe, obtuſe, recluſe; cloſe; moroſe, globoſe, jocoſe, looſe; noun doſe; verb metamorphoſe; noun, or verb purpoſe.

A ſingle *ſ*, ſounds like *z*, when it is immediately preceded by a vowel, and immediately fol-

lowed by *i*, ſounding like initial *y*, before another vowel, and when it immediately precedes the termination *ure* in words exceeding one ſyllable; as in evaſion, eccleſiaſtic, viſion, exploſion, excluſion, elyſian; meaſure, pleaſure, treaſure, &c. *S* ſounds like *z* in monoſyllable verbs, pronouns and pronominal adjectives, when it is written between two vowels, or immediately after a vowel; as in has, is, was; theſe, thoſe, whoſe: except this, us. 3. *S* ſounds like *ſh*, or like *ſ* followed by the initial ſound of *y*, in ſure, ſugar, and their compounds and derivatives; as in aſſure, inſure, ſurely, ſurety, ſuretyſhip, ſugary: *ſſ* have the ſame ſound when they precede the termination *ure* in words exceeding one ſyllable; as, in preſſure, meſſieurs.

10. *T* has two ſounds: 1. Its general ſound heard in matter, totter. 2. A ſound like *ſh* before *i* followed by any of the firſt five vowels; as in nation, correction, creation: except when *our*, *ſ*, or *x* precede *t*; as in court-ier, baſt-ion, fuſtian, chriſt-ian, mixt-ion, com-mixt-ion: in which caſe *t* retains its natural ſound and *i* ſounds like initial *y*. Derivatives from nouns, adjectives and verbs ending in *ty*, which change *ty* into *ti* in the derivatives, are alſo exceptions to the foregoing rule; vanities, the plural of the noun vanity; emptieſt, empties, emptieth, emptied, derivatives from the verb to empty; mightier, mightieſt derivatives from the adjective mighty: in ſuch derivatives *t* retains its natural ſound.

Laſtly, Hebrew and Greek proper and common names, in which *ti* are written before a vow-

el, are exceptions to this rule; as in Pel-a-ti'-ah, She-pha-ti'-ah, An'-ti-och, An-ti' o-chus, &c. In which *ti* have their natural ſound. *Tie* at the end of French words, ſound like *tee* in Engliſh; as in partie, ſortie.

11. *Th* have two ſounds: 1. A ſoft ſound; as in thin; and 2. A hard ſound; as in then.

Th have their ſoft ſound in all words derived from the Hebrew and Greek languages; as in Bethel, Bethuel, Bathſhemath, Mikloth, Ruth; Theon, Theodoret, theme, Theſis, pantheon, panther, ether. They have this ſound at the beginning and end of many Engliſh words; as in think, thank, thiſtle, thimble, thirty; hath, lath, path; Bath, &c. And always in the termination *eth*; as in baketh, maketh, &c.

Th, between two vowels in moſt Engliſh words, have their hard ſound; as in brother, mother, ſmother, hither, thither, whether, whither: in almoſt all verbs, adverbs, adjectives and pronouns; as in bathe, clothe, ſmooth, bequeath, there, thence, then, beneath, underneath, thou, thine, thee, they, theirs, them.

Th ſound ſoft in all words in which they immediately precede a ſingle conſonant in the ſame ſyllable; as in threat, throw, three, threaten, thruſt, thread, thrum; and when they precede a vowel followed by one or more conſonants in words exceeding one ſyllable; as in thirty, thorough, thicken, thirteen; and in words of one ſyllable when written before a vowel followed by two conſonants; as in thorn, thong, thing, thank; alſo when they immediately follow a conſonant in

the ſame ſyllable; as in north, fourth, worth, birth, fifth, &c.

When a part of ſpeech different from a primitive ending in *th* ſoft is derived from it *th* generally have their hard ſound in the derivatives; as in the adjective worthy, from the noun worth: the verbs teeth, breathe, clothe, from the nouns teeth, breath, cloth, &c. When ſingulars end in *th* ſoft, their plurals often ſound *th* hard; as in oaths, paths, mouths, ſheaths, &c.

Th in French words ſound like a ſingle *t*; as in the'ologie, arithme'tique, mathemati'cien, &c. pronounced taolozhee, awritmateek, matamateeſeeaw.

T and *h* are ſounded ſeparately in goatherd, Spithead, Brighthelmſtone, Chatham, Bathurſt.

12. *Sh* have only one ſound heard, in ſhine, buſh. *S* and *h* are ſounded ſeparately in miſhap, hogſhead, diſhabille, diſhonor, diſhoneſt, Greſham, Cheſhunt.

13. *Ph* always ſound like *f*, when they come together in the ſame ſyllable; as in phraſe, phyſic, philoſophy: except in phial, Stephen, in which they ſound like *v*. *P* and *h* are ſounded ſeparately in uphold, uphill, ſhepherd, Clapham.

14. *X* has three ſounds: 1. Its general ſoft ſound, like *ks*, at the end of words; as in flax, wax, complex; alſo before and after a conſonant; as in expend, extend, Ar-tax-er'x-es; and before a vowel of an unaccented ſyllable; as in ex'-ecute, ex'-er-ciſe, ex-e-cu'-tion. 2. *X* ſounds hard, like *gz*, when it precedes a vowel or ſilent *h* of an accented ſyllable; as in ex-al't, ex-ul't;

ex-is'-tence; ex-hor't, ex-ha'uſt; and the derivatives of the primitives, comprehended in theſe two branches of this 13th rule, ſound *x* as in the primitives; as in flax'-en, wax'-ing, complex'-ly, ex-al't-ing, ex-ult-a'-tion, ex-hort-a'-tion, &c. 3. *X* ſounds like *z* at the beginning of ſome Greek and Perſian proper and common names;—as in Xen'-o-phon, Xe-noph'-i-lus, Xan-tip'-pe, Xe-nod'-o-chy, Xe-ro'-tes; Xer'x-es, (Perſian) Xan'g-ti, (Chineſe) Xe'-riff, (the title of the prince or chief ruler of Barbary.)

14. *Z* has but one ſound, which is heard in gaze, glaze, gla'z-ier, ſe'iz-ure.

SECTION IV.

Of Silent Letters.

A ſilent letter is that which is written, but not ſounded in a word.

GENERAL RULES.

1. *A* is ſilent in the diphthongs *ea*, *oa*, *ae*, in the unaccented terminations *ain*, *riage*, and one *a* in the diphthong *aa*; as in beam, boat; Cae'-ſar, cap'tain, moun'tain; car'riage, mar'riage; Aa'ron, Ba'laam; alſo in diamond, and the ſecond *a* in parliament, Pharaoh: in the termination *ſea*, at the end of proper names; as in Chelſea, Winchelſea: alſo in Bilboa, Guipuſcoa, Guinea, ſea, tea, Bohea.

2. *B* is ſilent after *m*, and before *d* and *t* in

the ſame ſyllable; as in bomb, limb, bdellium; debt, doubt, ſubtle.

3. *C* or *k* is ſilent when they come together, in the ſame ſyllable; as in back, &c. *C* is ſilent in the ſame ſyllable before *n* and *z*: as in Cni'dus, Cni'dos; Czar, Czari'na: alſo in indict, victuals, muſcle, in the ſecond ſyllable of Connecticut, and their derivatives. *Ch* are ſilent in drachm, ſchiſm, yacht.

4. *D* is ſilent in handſel, handſome, handkerchief, pendant, (of a ſhip) ribband, rundlet, windlaſs, weaſand, and in the firſt ſyllable of Wedneſday.

5. *E* is ſilent at the end of all pure Engliſh words, except be, he, me, the, ſhe, we, ye; as in dine, come, hue, toe, im-pede, re-voke, re-buke; in the termination *ed*, except after *d* or *t*; as in loved, moved, &c. pronounced lov'd, mov'd; except adjectives in *ed*, not derived from verbs; as na-ked, rag-ged, wick-ed, and their derivatives; as wick-ed-neſs, wick-ed-ly, &c. Except likewiſe, adverbs derived from participles in *ed*; as learn-ed-ly, con-fu-ſed-ly, &c. It is ſilent in the plurals of nouns, and third perſons ſingular of verbs ending in *es*; as in gates, kites, lanes; does, hates, makes, proves, &c. Except when *c*, *ch*, *g*, *s*, *ſh*, *x*, or *z* immediately precedes *es*; as in faces, branches; charges, loſes, waſhes, boxes, glazes, &c. It is often ſilent in the terminations *el*, *en*; as in broken, taken; ſhovel, ravel; but it is ſounded in theſe terminations after *c*, *g*, *m*, *n*, or *nn*, *rr*, *ſs*, and in general after any two conſonants; as in parcel, cudgel, camel,

linen, flannel, barren, barrel, veſſel, ſudden, charnel; except *rſ*, *ſſ*, and *tt*; as in hearten, faſten, chattels. It is ſilent in the diphthongs *eu*, *ew*, when they are preceded in the ſame ſyllable by *d*, *l*, *n*, *rb*, *r*, *ſ*, *t*, or *z*; as in Deuteronomy, curlew, neuter, new, rheum, blew, pſeudoprophet, ſtew, threw, crew, zeugma. After other conſonants it has a ſhort ſound in theſe diphthongs; as in feud, few, &c. The firſt and ſecond *e* in ſovereign, and the ſecond *e* in every and Wedneſday, are ſilent: it is ſilent in courteſy, when it ſignifies a female act of reverence. *Ey* in High and Low Dutch words ſound like *i* long; as Leyna, Leyden; *eu* in High Dutch, have the ſame ſound; as in feuer; ſignifying and pronounced fire.

E final is fully ſounded in all pure Latin, Greek and Hebrew words imported into the Engliſh language; as in ex-tem'-po-re, re'-ci-pe, ſim'-i-le; di-aſ'-to-le, ſyſ'-to-le, He'-be, Penel'-o-pe; Mam'-re, Jeſ'ſe.*

Note, *E* is ſounded before *r*, in the terminations *bre*, *cre*, *dre*, *tre*; as in ver'tebre, a'cre, legen'dre, ni'tre: except pure Latin words; as mulie'bre.

E final, in High and Low Dutch words, is always ſounded; as in melle, pronounced ma'la; except in the diphthong *ie*; as in die, pronounced dee.

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* The proper names of the holy ſcriptures are chiefly pure Hebrew and Greek words: the names of Heathen Gods, Goddeſſes, and Heroes, are chiefly pure Greek and Latin words.

Note, *E* and *i*, in all the languages of Europe, except the Engliſh, are pronounced *a* and *e*.

6. *F* is always ſounded.

7. *G* is ſilent before *m* and *n* in the ſame ſyllable, and after *n* at the end of ſyllables; as in phlegm, paradigm; gnat, gnaſh, campaign, deſign, expugn, oppugn; ſing, ring, &c. Alſo in ſeraglio. It ſounds like *y*, in the Engliſh word yon, when it precedes a vowel in High Dutch; as in Dettingen; pronounced Dettinyen; but after a vowel or conſonant, it has a very guttural ſound.

8. *Gh* are ſilent at the end of words: except when they ſound like *f*, *k*, or *p*; as in dough, plough, bough, &c. They have a very guttural ſound at the end and in the middle of Iriſh and Scotch proper names; as in Armagh, Clogher.

9. *H* is ſilent after *r* at the beginning and end of words, and after *a*, *e*, and *o*, at the end; as in rhetoric, rhyme, catarrh, myrrh; ah, oh, Mori'ah, Nin'eveh, Shi'loh: alſo in heir, herb, honor, honeſt, hoſpital, hoſtler, hour, humble, humor, wharf, aſthma, iſthmus, thill, thyme, John, Thomas, Anthony, Thames, Caithneſs, Humphrey, Humber, and in their derivatives: except the derivatives of hoſpital.

10. *I* is ſilent in the diphthongs *ai*, *ei*; as in ſaint, diſdain, gain; deign, ſkein, vein: except words ending in *ain* unaccented; as cer'tain, mou'ntain, &c. Alſo height, ſleight, hei'gh-ho. It is ſilent in the diphthong *ui*, when preceded, in the ſame ſyllable, by *j*, *l*, *r*, or *ſ*; as in juice, ſluice, fruit, recruit, ſuit, purſuit: except purſui-

vant, in which it is ſounded. Both *i* and *e* are ſilent when they immediately follow *g*, and at the ſame time precede any of the firſt five vowels; as Georgia, contagion, allegiance; courageous, ſurgeon: except when *i* accented, preceding a vowel, follows *g* in the firſt ſyllable of a word; as in giant. In this ſort of words, *e* and *i* ſerve to ſoften *g*. Laſtly, *i* is ſilent in couſin, evil, devil, buſineſs, Saliſbury. *J* is always ſounded. In High and Low Dutch, it ſounds like initial *y*; as in Jaar, Jacob: this is its original Hebrew ſound.

11. *K* is ſilent before *n* at the beginning of words; as in knot, Knap.

12. *L* is ſilent, in the ſame ſyllable, between *a* and *k*; as in talk, walk; between *a* and *m*; as in calm, ſalmon, almond; between *a* and *n*; as in Alnwick; between *a* and *v*; as in calve, halve; between *o* and *k*, *m*, or *n*; as in folk, Holme, Lincoln: alſo in could, ſhould, would, ſolder, falcon, fuſil, Ralph, Holburn, Chelmsford. The Engliſh do not ſound *l* in Briſtol. The firſt *l* ſounds like *r* in colonel, and the firſt *o* like *u* ſhort.

13. *M* is always ſounded.

14. *N* is ſilent in the ſame ſyllable after *m*; as in condemn, hymn; but if a termination, beginning with a vowel be added, the *n* is ſounded; as in condemning. It is ſilent in kiln, brick-kiln, and in the ſecond ſyllable in government. *Gn*, in French, ſound like the firſt *n* in minion; as in Soignies; pronounced Swanyee.

15. *O* is ſilent in the diphthong *eo*, in the ter-

minations *our* and *ous*, and often in the termination *on*; as in people, jeopardy; neighbour; dubious, famous; button, bacon: it is ſilent in the ſecond ſyllable in colonel.

16. *P* is ſilent before *n* and *t*, at the beginning of a word, and always between *m* and *t*; as in pneumon, pneumatic; Ptolemy, Ptiſan; exempt, prompt. It is ſilent alſo, in receipt, raſpberry; one *p* in ſappho, ſapphire: *phh* are ſilent in phthiſic, pronounced tiſic.

17. *Q* is always ſounded.

18. *R* is ſilent in the firſt ſyllables of northern, northerly, northward, worſted, (woollen yarn) and in the laſt ſyllable of roquelaure; and in the laſt of moſt French words; as in primier, Carrier, (a proper name) pronounced preemeea, &c.

19. *S* is ſilent in iſle, iſland, aiſle, Carliſle, Belliſle, Liſle, viſcount, provoſt, (the executioner of an army, or his priſon) viſcounteſs, belleſlettres, Groſvenor, demeſne: and at the end of French words; as in Artois, Lyons, Des Cartes, rendezvous, ſous, ap-ropos, &c. *S* ſhould never be written immediately after *x*; as expire, not exſpire. *Sch* in High Dutch, ſound like *ſh*; as in ſchaf, a ſheep.

20. *T* is ſilent in the terminations *ſtle* and *ſten*, alſo in the termination *ten*, after *f*; as in buſtle, whiſtle; chaſten, faſten; often, ſoften: and in hoſtler, wriſtband, waiſtcoat, aſthma, mortgage, eclat, hautboy, gout, (a taſte) ragout, boatſwain, toupet, Delft, turbant, Chriſtmas, Hartford, poſtpone, poſtſcript, provoſt, (the executioner of an

army, or his priſon.) *Th* in High Dutch, ſound like a ſingle *t*; as in Thurm.

21. *U* is ſilent in the diphthong *au*; as in cauſe, pauſe, applaud; and in *ui* when followed by *d*, *l*, *n*, *s*, or *t*, and at the ſame time preceded by *b*, *c*, or *g*; as in build, biſcuit, guide, guile, Guinea, Guiſe: except linguiſt, languid, languiſh, in which *u* is ſounded.

It is ſilent after *g* and *q* in guard, gueſs, gueſt; quote, quoth, quorum, Harlequin, liquor, conquer; marquee, quay, maſquerade, quotient, quota, quotidian, quintal, quoif: and in their derivatives: Alſo in conduit, victuals. *Ue*, at the end of words, after *g* and *q*, are always ſilent; as in brogue, rogue, tongue, harangue; barque, burleſque, oblique, antique, riſque: except a-gue, ar-gue, Mon'-ta-gue.

U is ſilent in buoy, buy, Guy, mantua, and in the ſecond ſyllable of purſuivant. *Au*, in High Dutch words, ſound like *ou* in loud; as in Lauda: pronounced Loudaw.

22. *W* is ſilent in the diphthong *aw*; as in draw, law, ſaw; in *ow* at the end of words exceeding one ſyllable; as bel'low, beſto'w, win'-dow, win'now, &c. Except allo'w, avo'w, eno'w, endo'w, ey'e-brow. It is ſilent when written in the ſame ſyllable before *r*, and in the terminations *wark*, *with*, *wick*, *wold*, *ward*, *wards*, and *worth*, at the end of words exceeding one ſyllable; as in write, written, wrought; Southwark, Norwich, Warwick, Griſwōld, toward, towards, Boſworth: except backward, backwards, rere-ward, only.

It is ſilent in all words in which it is writ-

ten before *h*; as in whore, whole; but in this ſituation it is ſounded after *h*, though written before it, in almoſt all words except the two forementioned and their compounds and derivatives; as in why, whine, where, when: pronounced hwy, hwine, hwere, hwen; that is, hooy, hooine, hooere, &c. *w* ſounding like *oo*. Laſtly, *w* is ſilent in anſwer, ſword, boatſwain, cockſwain.—The High Dutch ſound *w* like *v*; as in Waldeck. It is ſounded before *o* in one.

23. *X* is always ſounded; except at the end of pure French words; but it founds like *z* in beaux; pronounced boze.

24. *Y* is ſilent in the diphthongs *ay*, *ey*; as gay, play; they, prey, whey: except the firſt ſyllable in hey'-day, and eye, eyre, in which *y* is ſounded like *i* long. *Z* is ſilent in rendezvous, and at the end of all French words.

25. Letters ſilent in primitives are ſilent in derivatives: except *g* before *m*; as in phlegmat'-ic, derived from phlegm; and *g* before *n*, and *n* after *m* when a termination beginning with a vowel is added; as in contemning, from contemn; ſignify, ſignification, &c. from ſign. Almoſt all conſonants are ſilent at the end of French words, unleſs the following word begins with a vowel: when two or three end a word, immediately followed by a ſtop, or a word beginning with a conſonant, the firſt only is ſounded, and ſometimes none at all.

SECTION V.

Of Accentuation.

Accentuation is that part of proſody, which preſcribes rules for the pointing out of the moſt forcibly expreſſed letter or ſyllable of a word, according to the moſt accurate pronunciation.

In every monoſyllable word, conſiſting of more letters than one, there is ſome one letter, which is more forcibly ſounded than any other of the ſame word: and this is called the accented letter of that word.

And though, in every word, exceeding one ſyllable, there is ſome one letter, which is more forcibly ſounded than any other of the ſame word; yet it is more uſual, and indeed, more intelligible, to ſay, that the ſyllable containing that letter is accented, than that the letter itſelf is: Nevertheleſs, the teacher ſhould point out to his pupils the moſt forcibly accented letter of that ſyllable, and call it the principal accented letter of the whole word. Having made this remark the following definition may ſerve, viz.

In every word exceeding one ſyllable, there is ſome one ſyllable, which, in an accurate pronunciation, is more forcibly ſounded than the reſt: and this is called the principal accented ſyllable of the word.

In polyſyllables, or words exceeding three ſyllables, there is generally a half accented ſyllable; but the following rules diſcover the full accented ſyllable only.

General Rules for diſcovering the accented letter.

1. In monoſyllables, the accent falls on the vowel, when it is ſounded long; on the immediately following conſonant, when the vowel is ſounded ſhort; as in ma'de, mad', ro'be, rob', &c.

2. In accented ſyllables of words exceeding one ſyllable, when primitives, the accent generally falls on the vowel, when it is followed either by another vowel, a ſingle conſonant, or two conſonants proper to begin the following ſyllable; as in ri'ot, obta'in, na'ture, a'pron:— in other caſes, the accent generally falls on the next conſonant.

3. In derivatives, whether monoſyllables or not, the accented letter is generally the ſame as in the primitives; as in ro'ads, mon'ths, unki'ndly; derived from road, month, kind: except when the terminations mentioned in the 15th rule of this ſection are added to primitives.

Note, by the term primitive, or primitive word in the following rules, is to be underſtood an original word in reſpect to another word derived from it, though the primitive, in this general ſenſe, ſhould not be a primitive in a proper ſenſe. Thus, contented is a primitive in reſpect to contentedly, and yet contented is itſelf a derivative from the verb to content, &c.

Note, alſo, by the term, termination, is to be underſtood any ending of a word, which being added to a primitive, ſhall change that primitive into a different part of ſpeech, and conſe-

quently, a different ſignification: and thoſe terminations ſome times conſiſt of one, and ſome times of two or three ſyllables.

General Rules for diſcovering the accented Syllable.

1. Diſſyllables, formed by prefixing a preposition to monoſyllables, generally have the accent on the latter ſyllable; as beſpe'ak, diſa'rm, unap't, excha'nge.

2. Diſſyllables, formed by adding a termination to the primitive, will generally have the accent on the former ſyllable; as ba'ker, car'ter, boo'kiſh, ban'ker, kin'gdom, fre'ely, fri'ghtful.

3. Diſſyllables, which may be uſed either as nouns or verbs, will, when uſed as nouns, have the accent on the former, and when uſed as verbs, on the latter ſyllable; as a con'vert, to conver't, a proj'ect, to projec't, a rec'ord, to recor'd, a com'ment, to commen't. Derivatives retain the accent of the verb; as projec'ting, &c.

This rule has ſeveral exceptions. For many diſſyllables which may be uſed, either as nouns or verbs will frequently have the accent on the ſame ſyllable in each; ſome times on the former, and ſome times on the latter ſyllable; as a bar'gain, to bar'gain, a ban'ter, to ban'ter; a deman'd, to deman'd, a recru'it, to recru'it, a ri'ot, to ri'ot, &c. But in general, diſſyllables ending in two conſonants, or having a diphthong in the ſecond ſyllable, and which cannot with propriety be uſed as nouns, will have their

accent on the ſecond ſyllable; as atten'd, deſcen'd, commen'd, expec't connec't; appe'ar, compla'in, deſtro'y: alſo, diſſyllable verbs ending in *y*, or in *e* final immediately preceded by a ſingle conſonant, will have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; as apply', comply', reply', defy', eſpy'; comple'te, incli'ne, decla're, explo're, compu'te.

4. Diſſyllables ending in the following terminations have their accent on the firſt ſyllable, viz. In *y*; as man'y, pen'ny; (except verbs in *y*; as apply', deny':) in *le*; as ap'ple, ca'ble; in *et*; as cric'ket, rac'ket; in *ot*; as car'rot, par'rot; in *on*; as re'aſon, ſe'aſon; in *om*; as ran'ſom, ran'dom; in *el*; as cru'el, fu'el; in *ow*; as fur'row, for'row; (except allow', avow', endow', enow', and words formed of a prepoſition and a monoſyllable ending in *ow*; as belo'w, beſto'w, &c. Theſe are compounded of the prepoſition be, and the accented monoſyllables low and ſtow:) in *ough*; as fur'lough, bor'ough; (except enough',) in *er*; as bat'ter, bit'ter; in *nce*, and *nt*; as gui'dance, ſub'ſtance; ty'rant, tru'ant; li'cence, pru'dence; flu'ent, de'cent; (except the nouns gallan't, couran't, Levan't; roman'ce, finan'ce; preten'ce, defen'ce, expen'ce, and words compounded of a prepoſition and a monoſyllable; as perchan'ce, miſchan'ce; alſo verbs and adverbs; as to enchan't, enhan'ce; a-ſtan't, aſkan'ce:) in *ure*; as cre'ature, na'ture; (except verbs; as to aſſu're, endu're:) in *ive*; as cap'tive, ſpo'rtive; (except verbs; as to arri've, contri've:) in *op*; as gal'lop, ſhal'lop;

in *ain*; as fou'ntain, mou'ntain; (except verbs; as to compla'in, diſda'in, reſtra'in: in *or* and *our*; as clam'or, nei'ghbour; in *al*; as in med'al, men'tal; (except caba'l, cana'l, and words compounded of a preposition and a monoſyllable; as withal', alſo verbs in *al*; as to appal', enthral', conce'al, reve'al:) in *age*; as cab'bage, pil'lage; (except verbs; as enga'ge, enrage:) in *id*; as ſtu'pid, hor'rid; in *c*, or *ck*; as fab'ric, cau'ſtic; cas'ſock, hav'ock; in *en*; as Mar'ten, of'ten; (except amen',) in *ar* (not immediately preceded by a vowel forming a diphthong with *a*,) as briar, cellar; (except Cymar', afar', catar'rh, debar', guitar';) in *er*; as cham'ber, lum'ber; (except verbs, as to deter', infer';) in *in*; as nap'kin, vir'gin; (except within', begin', chagrin';) in *iſe*; as prom'iſe, tre'atiſe; except adjectives and verbs; as preci'ſe, conci'ſe, premi'ſe;) and all pure adjectives, and the paſt time of verbs in *ed*; as wick'ed, wret'ched, na'ked; plan'ted, bran'ded; lov'ed, ho'ped, &c. In *ine*; as doc'trine, ſan'guine; (except divi'ne, and verbs in *ine*; as to incli'ne, defi'ne.)

Though I have not pointed out all the exceptions to the foregoing rule, yet from thoſe which are pointed out, it is evident, that the exceptions are as general, almoſt, as the rule itſelf. It is evident alſo, that the exceptions are chiefly diſſyllable verbs;—we may therefore draw the following rule, viz.—

5. Diſſyllable verbs ending in any of the ter-

minations mentioned in the foregoing rule, have their accent on the ſecond ſyllable.

6. Diſſyllable verbs ending in a conſonant and *e* final; as to devi'ſe, to rela'te; or having a diphthong in the latter ſyllable; as to appla'ud, to repe'at; or ending in two conſonants; as to defen'd, to reflec't; have the accent on the latter ſyllable.

7. Diſſyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter ſyllable, have generally their accent on the latter; as affa'ir, appla'uſe, exploi't; except nouns in *ain* and *our*, as cap'tain, cur'tain, and the adjective cer'tain; har'bour, nei'ghbour.

8. Triſſyllables,* formed by prefixing a preposition, or adding a termination to a diſſyllable, retain the accent of the primitive word; as unho'ly, diſagree'; hap'pily, ten'derneſs, unthan'kful; except ſome diſſyllables accented on the firſt ſyllable, and ending in *e* final, immediately preceded by a ſingle conſonant, or ending in two conſonants; to which if *al*, or *ous* be added, the accent will be removed from the firſt ſyllable in the primitive, to the ſecond in the derivative; as in conca'vous, or conca'val, from con'cave; monar'chal, from mon'arch; paren'tal, momen't-

* I write this word with *ſſ* between the two firſt vowels, becauſe more agreeable to the true pronunciation and derivation of the word; it is pronounced triſſyllable—not tri-ſyllable; and it is derived from, and compounded of the Greek words *treis*, three, and *ſullabee*, a ſyllable: the former ends with *ſ*, and the latter begins with *ſ*, they ſhould therefore be joined together in the compound derivative, triſſyllable.

ous, from par'ent, mo'ment; except alſo, im'pious, in'nocent, in'famous, in'finite, def'inite, ap'probate, op'poſite: and borrowed compounds; as ded'icate.

9. Triſſyllables ending in the following terminations, have their accent generally on the firſt ſyllable, viz. In *ous*; as a'duous, vir'tuous; except when any two conſonants precede *ous*: in *al*; as capital, hoſpital; (except as in the exception to the foregoing rule; except alſo, triſſyllables derived from diſſyllables having the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; as deni'al, reci'tal;) in *nce* or *nt*; as or'dinance, a'rogant; con'ſequent, el'oquence; (except as before; as contri'vance, conten'tment; except alſo, complaiſan'ce, complaiſan't, compla'cence, compla'cent, impa'tience, impa'tient;) in *ate*; as ab'rogate, prop'agate; except as before; except alſo, when two conſonants follow a vowel in the ſecond ſyllable; as compen'ſate, conſun'mate;) in *y*; as ſan'ctity, har'mony; (except compounds from diſſyllables; as miſ-apply', diſ-obey';) in *le*; as mi'racle, ſpec'tacle; (except as before; except alſo, ſome words which have two or more conſonants after the vowel of the ſecond ſyllable; as diſci'ple, diſſem'ble, apoſ'tle;) in *re*; as or'cheſtre, ſep'ulchre; in *ude*; as al'titude, mul'titude; in *ute*; as in'ſtitute, proſ'titute; (except the verbs to attrib'ute, diſtrib'ute, contrib'ute;) in *ide*; as par'ricide, re'gicide; (except as before;) in *ſm*; as cat'echiſm, par'oxiſm; in *ine*; as gen'uine, lib'ertine; (except as before;) in *ite*; as par'aſite, per'quiſite; (except as before;) in

iſe and *ize*; as crit'iciſe, har'monize; in *ade*; as am'buſcade, mar'malade; in *ice*; as prej'udice, ed'ifice; (except when two or three conſonants precede; as accom'plice, appren'tice. In general when two conſonants, or *ci*, *ſci*, *gi*, *ti*, *i*, *ie*, precede any of the foregoing terminations, the accent will be on the ſecond ſyllable.

10. Triſſyllables borrowed from the French, and triſſyllables ending in *ee*, have generally the accent on the third; as magazi'ne, capuchi'n, quaranti'ne, devotee', obligee', patentee'; except when a double conſonant precedes *ee*; as commit'tee; except alſo, ped'igree, ju'bilee.

Diſſyllables in *ee*, have their accent on the ſecond ſyllable; as agree', decree', degree' congee', &c. Except ſpon'dee, tro'chee, cof'fee, lev'ee, prith'ee.*

* Here I would obſerve, that lawyers uſe two ſorts of terms, which without exception, I think, they accent on the laſt ſyllable. The firſt ſort end in *or*, or *er*; the ſecond in *ee*. The firſt ſignify actively; the ſecond paſſively; as donor', donee', grantor', grantee', petitioner', petitionee'. Donor' ſignifies actively, namely, the giver of a gift:—Donee' ſignifies paſſively, namely, the receiver of the gift given.

Though this mode of accentuation is contrary to the analogy of the Engliſh language, yet as it is appropriated by a learned order to their own uſe, and is well calculated to point out the diſtinction which they intend by it, it may be conſidered as a grace beyond the reach of art: for Pope ſays:—

"Great wits ſometimes may glorioufly offend,
And riſe to faults, true critics dare not mend,
From vulgar bounds with brave diſorder part,
And ſnatch a grace beyond the reach of art."

Eſſay on Criticiſm.

11. All words ending in *ator*, *atrix*, have the accent on the laſt ſyllable but one; as numera'tor, adminiſtra'trix, teſta'tor, teſta'trix, &c. except or'ator, or'atrix, conſpir'ator, conſpir'atrix.

12. Triſſyllables having a diphthong in the ſecond ſyllable; as deme'anor, obei'ſance; or having two or more conſonants after a ſingle vowel in the ſecond ſyllable; as conjec'ture, compen'ſate, will have the accent on the ſecond.

13. Triſſyllables ending in *am*, *er*; as di'agram, ep'igram, mes'ſenger, paſ'ſenger; in *ive*, *ogue*, *ice*, *age*, or *et*, with but one conſonant preceding them; as neg'ative, poſ'itive, dec'alogue, ep'ilogue, or'ifice, ben'efice, bev'erage, bai'onet, cab'inet; will have the accent on the firſt ſyllable.

14. Polyſyllables, or words exceeding three ſyllables, which are derived from diſſyllable or triſſyllable primitives by prefixing prepoſitions or ſubjoining terminations, will have the accent, in the derivative, on the ſame ſyllable, which is accented in the primitive; as predemon'ſtrate, ſuperabun'dant, derived from demon'ſtrate, and abun'dant by prefixing the prepoſitions *pre* and *ſuper*: and conten'tedneſs from conten't, by ſubjoining the terminations *ed* and *neſs*: except when the terminations *ary*, *al*, *ally*, *icide*, are added to ſome words ending in *nt*, *ote*, *ide*, *ſm*, *x*, *rch*, the accent will be confined to the ſyllable immediately preceding the termination; as inſtrumen'tal, inſtrumen'tally, from in'ſtrument; antido'tal, from an'tidote; regici'dal, from re'g-

icide, catechis'mal, from cate'chiſm; paradox'al, from par'adox; patriar'chal, from pat'riarch; paren'ticide, from par'ent: and by ſubjoining *ate* to words in *rch*; as patriar'chate, from pat'riach. By ſubjoining *al* or *ally* to ſome words ending in *on*, the accent will be confined to the ſecond ſyllable from the added termination; as pentag'onal, pentag'onally, from pen'tagon.—Except alſo, when any of the latin terminations mentioned in the former part of the following rule may, with propriety be ſubjoined to primitives, for they, by a ſpecies of deſpotiſm peculiar to themſelves, govern the accent independently of the rules for the accentuation of the primitives to which they are ſubjoined: for which reaſon they may be called attractive terminations.

15. All words ending in the following terminations, will have the accent on the ſyllable immediately preceding the termination, viz. In *ia*, as Ame'lia, Pennſylva'nia. In *ial*, as ſo'cial, ge'nial. In *iate*, as imme'diate, ſa'tiate, In *ian*, as Ara'bian, Armin'ian; (except Bannian'. In *iant*, as ra'diant, val'iant. In *iance*, *ience*, *ient*, as alle'giance, va'riance; (except derivatives from primitives ending in *y* accented; as alli'ance from ally',) conve'nience, expe'rience; expe'dient, obe'dient. In *iam*, *iar*, *iary*, as Will'iam, pecu'liar, auxill'iary. In *ias*, as Euo'dias, Hero'dias. In *ie*, or *ies*, as ſpe'cie, ſpe'cies. In *ii*, *io*, *ior*, as Ge'nii, ra'dii, punctil'io, ju'nior, Ju'nius. In *iaſt*, as enthu'-

ſiaſt. In *ion*, *ious*, as na'tion, gra'cious. In *iom*, *ium*, as ax'iom, millenn'ium. In *iel*, *iol*, *iot*, as Nathan'iel, Gamal'iel, Bal'iol, Gal'iot. In *ier*, as co'urtier, gla'zier. In *ea*, *eal*, *ean*, *eate*, *eous*, *ear*, *eus*, as Na'uſea, lin'eal, Mediterra'nean, na'uſeate, co'urteous, lin'ear, Per'ſeus. In *eon*, *ual*, as ſur'geon, individ'ual. In *uous*, *erty*, as promiſ'cuous, prop'erty. In *ic*, *ical*, *acal*, as ſyſtemat'ic, emblemat'ical, heli'acal. In *ity*, *ety* as ſuperior'ity, propri'ety; except ſa'tiety, accented on the firſt ſyllable. In *aphy*, *ophy*, *etry*, as orthog'raphy, philoſ'ophy, trigonom'etry. In *ogy*, *omy*, *olis*, as aſtrol'ogy, aſtron'omy, metrop'olis; except ped'agogy. In *eter*, *onal*, *achy*, as pentam'eter, hexag'onal, theom'achy. In *ptote*, *aſis*, *amy*, as monop'tote, polyp'tote, ap'tote, mataph'raſis, periph'raſis, monog'amy, polyg'amy; except diſſyllables in *aſis*, as ba'ſis. In *oſis*, *eſis*, as Gom'phoſis, Metamor'phoſis; (except Arthro'ſis, Dirathro'ſis, Anthraco'ſis, Chloro'ſis,) diath'eſis, hypoth'eſis; except antichre'ſis, cateche'ſis, mathe'ſis, tme'ſis, the'ſis, poe'ſis, ſche'ſis, and catachre'ſis. In *yſis*, *ope*, as anal'yſis, ſyn'cope, apoc'ope. In *ophe*, *ophes*, as apoſ'trophe, catas'trophe, diot'rophes. In *ole*, *ola*, *ora*, as hyper'bole, hypob'ole, parab'ola, hyper'bola, anaph'ora, hypoph'ora; except auro'ra, pando'ra, remo'ra, Flo'ra, and almoſt all pure latin words in *ora*. In *ymy*, *adis*, *ades*, *pteron*, *ides*, *agogue*, as homon'ymy, hendi'adis, Or'cades, Monop'teron, Aſcar'ides, dem'agogue; (except Atri'des, Peli'des.) In *opy*, *aſy*, *acy*, as philan'thropy, apoſ'taſy, democ'racy; except epiſ'-

copacy. In *athy*, *pſis*, as ap'athy, ſym'pathy, catalep'ſis.

Note 1. Almoſt all the terminations mentioned from the beginning of this rule to *aphy*, are of Latin extraction, and thence to the end, of Greek extraction: the latter are chiefly terminations of technical terms, uſed in the arts and ſciences.

Note 2. I have made little or no diſtinction in the Greek terminations between the *o* mega, and the *o* micron, or between the eta, and the *e* pſilon, in the aſcertaining of the accent, though the former are naturally long, and the latter naturally ſhort quantity. The critical niceties in the proſody of the Greek, which is a dead language, are of but little importance to us; but as we have borrowed from it ſuch numerous claſſes of technical terms, it is neceſſary, for the more eaſy and ſpeedy acquiſition of their true pronunciation, and for the greater uniformity in the ſame, to point out their accentuation, by general rules drawn more from the general analogy of the terms, than from the punctilious niceties of the Greek proſody.

Note 3. The words arith'metic, ag'aric, ar'abic, chol'eric her'etic, lu'natic, cath'olic, pol'itic, ſplen'etic, tur'meric, and all proper names in *ic*, as Fred'eric, Dom'inic, are exceptions to the foregoing rule; and French words in *ier*; as grenadi'er, fuſili'er: alſo moſt Greek and Hebrew words ending in *ea*, *eal*, *ean*, *ia*, are exceptions as ſhall be ſhown in the beginning of the 19th rule of this ſection.

16. Words, derived from the Greek, ending in *ony*, have the accent on the ſyllable immediately preceding this termination; as coſmog'ony, theog'ony, monot'ony; but words derived from the Latin, ending in this termination, have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable from this termination; as cer'emony, mat'rimony, par'ſimony, &c.

17. Polyſyllables ending in the following terminations have the accent on the laſt ſyllable but three, viz. In *ary*, as ad'verſary, vol'untary, ne'ceſſary, mil'itary; except anniver'ſary, caravan'ſary, diſpen'ſary, parliamen'tary, alimen'tary, teſtamen'tary, conſec'tary; except alſo, words in which, *i*, ſounding like initial *y*, or *ci*, *ti* ſounding like *ſh*, immediately precede *ary*; as auxil'iary, concil'iary; benefi'ciary, juſtic'iary; plenipoten'tiary, reſiden'tiary, &c In *ery*; as mon'aſtery, pres'bytery, del'etery; except artil'lery, adul'tery, and derivatives from primitives having the accent on the laſt ſyllable; as debauch'ery, diſtil'lery, from debauch', diſtil'. In *ory*; as deſam'atory, explan'atory, pur'gatory; except when two conſonants immediately precede this termination; as in compul'ſory, deſul'tory, contradic'tory; except alſo derivatives from triſſyllable primitives having the accent on the firſt ſyllable; as ex'plicatory, ſup'plicatory, from ex'plicate, ſup'plicate. In *able* or *ible*; as am'icable, commu'nicable; incor'rigible, intel'ligible, el'igible; except when two or more conſonants immediately precede theſe terminations; as in delec'table, demon'ſtrable; invin'cible, ſuſcep'tible, impos'ſible; except alſo, that derivatives

formed by adding theſe terminations will have the accent on the ſame ſyllable, which is accented in the primitive; as deplo'rable, diſcer'nable, derived from deplo're and diſcer'n: implac'able mul'tiplicable and compat'ible are likewiſe exceptions to this rule, and ſo are derivatives from primitives ending in *y*; as multipli'able, juſtifi'able, from mul'tiply jus'tify, &c. In *ature*; as ju'dicature, lit'erature.

18. Polyſyllables ending in the following terminations have the accent on the third ſyllable from the end, viz. In *ular*; as auric'ular, partic'ular, perpendic'ular. In *inous*; as olea'ginous, vertig'inous. In *itate*; as capac'itate, felic'itate.

Words of four or five ſyllables have the accent, generally, on the third ſyllable from the end; as apoc'alypſe, apet'alous, antiſ'trophe, anxiſ'erous, anti'cipate, partic'ipate; metropol'itan, megalop'ſychy, polypet'alous verſutil'oquent, omnip'otent, armi'gerous, veril'oquent, belli'gerent; except compounds and derivatives which generally retain the accent of their primitives; except alſo ſuch words as have their accent placed on other ſyllables according to other rules of this ſection; except likewiſe, when the ſounded vowel of the laſt ſyllable is immediately preceded by two or more conſonants; as effervesc'ence, hypocathar'ſis, hypoglot'tis, polygar'chy; and when a diphthong ends the laſt ſyllable but one; as perinae'um, perigae'um, diarrhoe'a, antiſtoi'chon: in which caſes the accent falls on the laſt ſyllable but one.

Words ending in *cele*, *itis*, *ites*, *xis*, *ptoton*, have the accent on the laſt ſyllable but one; as hydroce'le, arthri'tis, pyri'tes, ſyntax'is, monopto'ton; except aſphal'tites, ſatel'lites. Alſo, words in *theca* and *olla*; as diathe'ca, oſteocol'la.

19. Moſt Greek and Hebrew words of the following terminations have their accent on the laſt ſyllable but one, viz. In *ea*, *eal*, *ean*; as mede'a, panace'a, ide'a, ide'al, Chalde'a, Chalde'an, Iture'a, Jude'a, Gluti'a, Sophi'a. In *ah*, *aim*, *oiim*; as Jehovah, Joſi'ah, Ketu'rah, Jeremi'ah, Azari'ah; Ramatha'im Gitta'im; Zeboi'im. In *ias*, *eus*; as Eli'as, Eſai'as, Jeremi'as, Alphe'us, Thadde'us. In *aus*, *azar*; as Archela'us, Emma'us, Elea'zar. In *ezer*, *ezzar*; as Ahie'zer, Eben e'zer, Nebuchadnez'zar. In *azzar*, *aſar*, *eſer*; as Belteſhaz'zar, Ela'ſar, Tiglathpile'ſer.

20. Two vowels, or a diphthong and a vowel happening between two conſonants in any of the Hebrew proper names of ſcripture, the firſt vowel or diphthong carries the accent; as Eli'akim, Levi'athan, Eli'aſaph; Jehoi'ada, Joi'arib, Jehoi'akim; except when *ael*, *iel*, *uel*, *ua* end a word; as Mi'chael, A'riel, Joſh'ua, Lem'uel: except alſo, words ending in *eazar*, *iezer*; as Elea'zer, Eli'ezer, &c.

21. Diſſyllable and triſſyllable proper names of the ſcripture, have the accent generally on the firſt ſyllable; except when the foregoing caſes govern it otherwiſe: or when two conſonants intervene between the ſecond and third vowels in triſſyllables, for in theſe caſes the accent will

generally fall on the second syllable; as Adul'-lam, Habak'kuk.

APPENDIX.

A general rule for knowing whether *sion*, or *tion*, should end a word.

1. From verbs ending in *d*, *de*, *se*, or *ss*, are derived nouns in *sion*; as from to descend, comes descension, from to comprehend, comprehension, from to conclude, conclusion, from to disperse, dispersion, from to confess, confession, &c.

2. From verbs ending in *be*, *t* or *te*, are derived nouns ending in *tion*; as from to describe, comes description, from to convict, comes conviction, from to assert, assertion, from to translate, translation, from to complete, completion, from to concrete, concretion, &c. except conversion, from to convert. Sometimes by subjoining *ation* to verbs ending in *d*, *t*, or *se*, are derived nouns; as from to commend, comes commendation, from to exhort, exhorta-tion, from to converse, conversation. Some of these sorts of words cannot be otherwise derived, than by recurring to their Latin originals; as commission, from commissio, condition, from conditio, perdition, from perditio, &c.

A general Rule, by which to know whether *cial*, *cious*, *tious*, *sial*, or *tial*; should end a word.

1. From English nouns ending in *ce*, or *t*, and from Latin nouns or adjectives ending in *cies*, *cius*, *sia*, *tia*, *tiosus*, or *x*, are derived English adjectives ending in *cial*, *cious*, *sial*, *tial*, or

tious; as from commerce, is derived commercial; from artifice, artificial; from prejudice, prejudicial, prejudicious; from benefice, beneficial; from part, partial; from conſequent, conſequential; from ſpecies, ſpecial; from ſuperfice or ſuperficies, ſuperficial; from ſocius, ſocial; from vitioſus, vitious; from judex, judicial, judicious; from capax, capacious; from ferox, ferocious; from controverſia, controverſial, &c.

A general rule by which to know, when final conſonants in primitive words, ſhould be doubled in their derivatives.

1. All primitives ending in a ſingle conſonant, with a ſingle vowel immediately preceding it, and at the ſame time, having the accent on the laſt ſyllable, will have the final conſonant doubled in the derivative, when the termination ſubjoined, to form the derivative, begins with a vowel; thus ſin′ner, ſin′ning, are derived from the verb to ſin′, by doubling the final conſonant *n*, and ſubjoining the terminations *er*, and *ing*; in like manner from to abet′, are derived abet′tor, abet′ting; from to commit,′ commit′ting, commit′ter, commit′tee;—from to acquit′, acquit′tance, acquit′tal, acquit′ting, acquit′teſt, acquit′teth, acquit′ted; but when the accent is not retained on the ſame ſyllable in the derivatives, which is accented in the primitive, the conſonant is not doubled; as pref′erable, pref′erence, derived from the verb prefer′, by ſubjoining the terminations *able* and *ence*. Alſo when a diphthong immediately pre-

cedes a ſingle final conſonant in a primitive having the accent on the laſt ſyllable, the conſonant is not doubled in the derivative; as beat′er, beat′ing, from to beat′; concei′ted, concei′teſt, concei′teth, from to concei′t. *X* being a double conſonant is never doubled.

2. When a ſingle *l* ends a primitive, whether accented on the laſt ſyllable or not, the *l*, not being immediately preceded by a diphthong, but by a ſingle vowel, is doubled in derivatives formed by ſubjoining a termination beginning with a vowel; as in cou′nſellor, cou′nſelling, from to cou′nſel; trav′eller, trav′elling, from to trav′el; but when a diphthong precedes *l* in the primitive, it is not doubled in the derivative; as reveal′er, reveal′ing, from to reveal′.

As an accurate underſtanding of the meaning of the prepoſitions and terminations, uſed in the compoſition of words, is of the utmoſt importance towards the knowledge of the meaning of compound and derivative words, and conſequently, of language in general; I ſhall here, for the ſake of ſuch as wiſh to arrive at a competent knowledge of the meaning of ſuch words, define in as brief a manner as I can, the meanings of the moſt important Engliſh, Latin and Greek prepoſitions uſed in the compoſition of words purely Engliſh, and in thoſe borrowed from the Latin and Greek.

I ſhall afterward explain the meanings, which ſome of the principal terminations either add to, or ſubtract from the meaning of the primitive, when that meaning is affirmed, either, with in-

creaſe, or decreaſe, in the derivative word. I ſay, when the meaning of the primitive is affirmed in the derivative word; becauſe there is one termination which totally denies, in the derivative, the idea or meaning of the primitive word: which will be ſeen in its proper place.

The perſon, who is not critically acquainted with the meaning of the prepoſitions and terminations uſed in the compoſition and derivation of words, can never, with propriety, pretend to a critical knowledge of any language.

DEFINITION 1ſt.

A prepoſition, in compoſition, or an inſeparable prepoſition, is a word prefixed to another word, and adding to the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed, or elſe totally deſtroying or denying its idea or meaning.

Thus, if to the word poſſeſſed, we prefix the prepoſition *pre*, we ſhall have the compound word prepoſſeſſed, in which the ſuperadded idea of priority, ſignified by the prepoſition, is evident; but if to the ſame word we prefix the prepoſition *dis*, we ſhall have the compound word diſpoſſeſſed, in which the meaning or idea of the primitive is totally negated or denied.

DEFINITION 2d.

A termination, in the derivation, or rather, in the compoſition of words, is one or more ſyllables ſubjoined to the end of a word, adding to it ſome new idea or meaning, which it had not be-

fore, or elſe negating or denying its former meaning entirely. Thus, if to the word pain, we ſubjoin the termination *ful*, we ſhall have the derivative painful, in which the ſuperadded idea of abounding in, or fulneſs of, is evident; but if to the ſame word we ſubjoin the termination *leſs*, we ſhall have the derivative painleſs, in which the meaning of the primitive is negated or denied entirely.

I ſhall now proceed to the illuſtration of prepoſitions uſed in the compoſition of words, and

I,

Of English Prepositions.

1. *A*, which ſignifies on or in; as aboard, for on board; aſhore, for on ſhore; abed, for on or in bed; in ſome words it has little or no meaning, and ſerves only to lengthen the ſound of the word; as in abide, for bide; awake, for wake.

2. *Be*, which has many different meanings; it is uſed for about; as in beſpatter, that is, to ſpatter about. For by or near; as in beſide, that is, by or near the ſide. For in; as betimes, that is in time or early. For fore or before-hand; as to beſpeak, that is, to foreſpeak, or to ſpeak for before-hand. For to; as to betake, that is, to take to. For over; as to beſtride, that is, to ſtride over. For for; as to bewail, that is, to wail, or weep for.

3. *Counter*, which ſignifies oppoſition, or contrariety, generally means the ſame as againſt; as to counteract, that is, to act againſt; counter-

charm, that is a charm againſt a charm. This is ſynonymous to the Latin contra, and preter, and the Greek anti.

4. *For*, which ſignifies denying or departing; as forbid, forſake, alſo falſehood; as to forſwear.

5. *Fore*, which ſignifies before-hand; as to forewarn, to warn before-hand; to foreſee, to ſee before-hand.

6. *Mis*, which ſignifies defect, fault or error; as miſdeed, miſname.

7. *Over*, which ſometimes ſignifies eminency, or ſuperiority; as to overcome, to overſee.—Sometimes it ſignifies exceſs; as to overcharge, to overload.

8. *Out*, which ſignifies exceſs, excellency, or ſuperiority; as to outgrow, to outſail, to outſtrip.

9. *Un*, which ſignifies negation and contrariety; as unhappy, unholy. This prepoſition denies or deſtroys entirely the idea, or meaning of the word to which it is prefixed.

10. *Up*, which ſignifies motion from a lower to a higher part, or degree, alſo places and things which lie upwards; as up-hill, uproar, upſtart, upſide, upland.

11. *Sur*, which ſignifies on, upon, over and upper, derived from the Latin ſuper; as ſurface, that is, the upper part of any thing; to ſurcharge, that is, to overcharge.

12. *With*, which ſignifies againſt, or oppoſition; as to withſtand, that is, to ſtand againſt.

Sometimes it ſignifies from or back; as to withdraw, that is, to draw or hold from or back.

II.

OF LATIN PREPOSITIONS.

1. *A*, *ab* and *abs*, the ſignification of which is from, of, and out of; as ablution, a waſhing from, to abſtract, to draw from, or out of. *Abs* is never uſed in Engliſh, except when the word to which it is prefixed begins with *c*, or *t*; as abſceſſion, a departing from; abſtraction, a drawing from, or out of; the firſt word is compounded of *abs* and *ceſſion*, the ſecond, of *abs* and *traction*: *ab* is prefixed to words beginning with any other conſonant, and always to words beginning with a vowel; *a* is rarely uſed in the compoſition of words, in the ſenſe of from, or out of; except before *v* or *m*; as avocation, a calling from; amotion, a moving from.

Note, Almoſt all the one-ſyllable prepoſitions following, which end in a conſonant, change their ending conſonant into the ſame conſonant which begins the word to which any of them is prefixed; thus, the prepoſition *col*, in collection, is the ſame as *con*, the *n* being changed into *l*, becauſe the ſecond part of the word begins with *l*. For the benefit of young ſtudents, and ſuch as have not received a liberal education, I ſhall ſet down moſt of the changes, which the prepoſitions, in compoſition, undergo.

2. *Ad*, which ſignifies to, or at; as to adapt, to fit, or ſuit to; to adhere, that is, to ſtick, or

cling to. This prepoſition is changed into *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*; as in acclaim, affix, agglutinate, allude, annex, approach, arrogate, aſſign, attract: in all ſuch words as theſe, the firſt ſyllable or prefix, is ſynonymous to the prepoſition *ad*, the *d* being changed into the firſt conſonant of the primitive. *D* is omitted in words beginning with *ſc*, *ſp*, or *ſt*; as in aſcend, aſpire, aſtringent.

3. *Ante*, which ſignifies before; as to antecede, that is, to go before; to antedate, that is, to date before the true time; antemeridian, before noon.

Note, *E* in this prepoſition is changed into *i* in anticipate and its derivatives.

4. *Circum*, which ſignifies about, or round about; as circumvolution, that is, a turning round about; circumjacent, lying round about, to circumfuſe, to pour or ſpread about. *Am*, or *amb*, ſignifies the ſame; as amputate, to cut about, or off; ambition, a going about to get preferment.

5. *Cis*, which ſignifies on this ſide; as ciſalpine, that is, on this ſide the Alps.

6. *Co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *con*, *cor*, theſe are all derived from *cum*, and ſignify as it does, with, or together; as coexiſtent, exiſting together; cognominal, of the ſame name with another; to collect, to gather together; compoſition, a putting together; to conglutinate, to glue together; to corrode, to gnaw together, is the literal meaning; but the meaning of the prefixes or prepoſitions, is not always included in the common acceptation of words.

Note, *Co* is prefixed to words beginning with a vowel; as coition: alſo, to words beginning with *h* or *p*; as cohabit, copartner, and ſometimes to the word temporary; as cotemporary.

Mathematicians prefix *co* to ſeveral of their terms of art; but not in its prepoſitional ſenſe, but as a contraction of complement, ſignifying reſidue, or remainder; thus co-ſine, ſignifies the ſine-complement, that is, the ſine of what any given angle, or arch wants of ninety degrees, or a quadrant of a circle.

Com is prefixed to words beginning with *b*, *f*, *m*, or *p*; as combination, comfort, commiſſion, compaſſion.

Con is prefixed to words beginning with *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *j*, *n*, *ſ*, *t* and *v*; as concur, condign, confeſs, congregate, conjoin, connect, conſociate, contract, convocate.

7. *Contra*, which ſignifies againſt; as to contradict, that is, to ſpeak againſt.

8. *De*, which ſignifies moving from; as to deduce, that is, to gather, or infer from; to detain, to keep from: it moſt frequently ſerves to extend, or enlarge the ſenſe of a word; as to demonſtrate, to deplore, to deprave. It alſo ſignifies contrariety; as demerit, that is, an ill deſerving.

9. *Di*, which ſometimes ſerves to enlarge, or ſtretch out, and ſometimes to leſſen the ſenſe of the word to which it is prefixed; as dilate, dilute, diminiſh.

10. *Dis*, which generally ſignifies the ſame as

un, and negates the ſenſe of the word to which it is prefixed; as diſappear, disjoin, diſlike;—ſometimes it ſignifies dividing or ſcattering; as to diſtribute, that is, to divide among many, to diſſeminate, to ſcatter or ſpread. The laſt letter of *dis* is changed into *f*, when the primitive to which it is prefixed, begins with *f*; as in difficult, from *dis*, *un* or *not*, and facilis, eaſy, that is, not eaſy to be done.

11. *E* or *ex*, which ſignifies out, or out of; as to elect, that is, to chooſe out of; emit, to ſend out; expel, to drive out; expand, to ſpread out. The laſt letter of this prepoſition is changed into *f*, when it is prefixed to words beginning with *f*; as in effluxion, a flowing out; effuſion, a pouring out. It is changed into *c*, in eccentric, eccentrical, eccentricity.

12. *Extra*, which ſignifies beyond, over and above; as extrajudicial, beyond the courſe of law; extraordinary, beyond common; extramundane, beyond the bounds of the world.

13. *Ig*, *il*, *im*, *in*, *ir*, which generally ſignify un, not, or without; as ignorant, unknowing, or without knowledge; illegal, unlawful, or not lawful; immortal, not mortal; indecent, not decent; irregular, not regular, or according to rule. *Im* and *in* frequently ſignify the poſition or diſpoſition of things, or an action, by which one thing is, at it were, put into another; as to import, that is, to bring from abroad into our own country; to immure, that is, to ſhut within walls; to include, to ſhut or take in. When theſe prepoſitions are prefixed to words importing power

or force, they ſignify on, up, or forward; as to impreſs, to preſs or ſtamp on; to incite, to ſtir up.

Im is prefixed to words beginning with *b*, *m*, or *p*; as imbibe, immenſe, impure: *in* is prefixed to words beginning with any letter except *b*, *l*, *m*, *p*, and *r*: *em* and *en* are frequently uſed inſtead of *im* and *in*; as in embroil, engroſs; ſuch words are either borrowed from the French, or are pure Engliſh words, except a few from the Greek; as emphaſis, enthuſiaſm; but in theſe ſorts of words *em* and *en* never ſignify negation.

14. *Inter*, which ſignifies between; as to interline, to write between the lines; to interpoſe, to place between; interval, a ſpace between two places, or times; but in interdict and its derivatives, this prepoſition is negative, ſignifying the ſame as for in forbid. The laſt letter is changed into *l*, in intellect, intelligent, and their derivatives.

In words derived from the French, we uſe *enter* inſtead of *inter*; as entertain, enterpriſe.

15. *Intro*, which ſignifies within or in; as introduction, a leading or bringing in.

16. *Ob*, which ſignifies againſt, or upon; as obdurate, that is, hardened againſt good; obligatory, binding upon. Sometimes it ſignifies to; as obedient, hearing to; about; as obequitation, riding about.

The laſt letter of this prepoſition is changed into *c*, *f*, and *p*, when the words to which it is prefixed begin with any of theſe letters; as in occur, offer, oppoſe.

17. *Per*, which ſignifies through; as perfo-

rate, to bore or pierce through; perambulate, to walk through: in ſome words it ſignifies by; as perchance, that is, by chance; perforce, by force: it generally denotes excellency, or exceſs; as perpetual, never ceaſing; to perfect, to make complete; to perſecute, to follow or purſue to exceſs. The laſt letter is changed into *l*, in a few words beginning with *l*; as in pellepid, pellucent.

Per, ſometimes ſignifies very; as perpauper, very poor, permature, very ripe; but moſt commonly through or over; as perforate, to bore through, permeate, to paſs over: alſo thoroughly; as permolate, to grind thoroughly.

18. *Poſt*, which ſignifies after; as to poſtdate, to date after; poſtdeluvian, living or being after the flood.

19. *Pre*, which ſignifies fore or before; as predeſtination, the fore-appointing of an event; prenominate, to forename; to preordain, to ordain or appoint before-hand; preceding, going before, or foregoing. Sometimes *pre*, ſignifies very; as preeminent, that is, very eminent; preexcellent, very excellent; premature, very or too ſoon ripe; preſumptuous, very arrogant.

20. *Pro*, which frequently ſignifies forth; as to project, to caſt forth; to proceed, to go forth; to pronounce, to utter forth; prorogation, a lengthening forth. In a few words it ſignifies for, or inſtead of; as pronoun, a word ſtanding for, or inſtead of a noun; proconſul, one appointed for, or inſtead of a conſul: it has ſeveral other meanings too difficult to be enumerated.

Pro, is alſo a Greek prepoſition, ſignifying, in words derived from that language, the ſame as the Engliſh prepoſition *fore*, or the Latin *pre*; as to propheſy, that is, to foretel; prophecy, a foretelling; prognoſis, foreknowledge.

21. *Preter*, which ſignifies againſt, contrary to, or above; as preternatural, that is, againſt, or contrary to nature.

22. *Re*, which frequently ſignifies again, or back; as to reprint, that is to print again; to rebuild, to build again; to retouch, to touch again; to repel, to drive back; to reſuſcitate, to riſe again. It often ſerves only to enlarge the ſenſe of the word to which it is prefixed; as replete, repoſe, repaſt: ſometimes it denotes contrariety; as reverſe, reſiſt: ſometimes honor and eſteem; as regard, reſpect: and ſometimes diſeſteem; as revile, reproach, reject, rejection: *d* is ſometimes inſerted between *re* and a vowel; as in redemption.

23. *Retro*, which ſignifies backward; as retroſpection, a looking backward; retrogreſſion, a going backward.

24. *Se*, which ſignifies apart, or aſide; as to ſecede, to go apart, or aſide; ſeduction, a leading aſide.

25. *Sine*, which ſignifies without; as ſinecure, without care, that is, an office without employment; ſincere, from ſine, without, and ſera, a bar, lock or bolt, that is, open, without reſerve.

26. *Sub*, which ſignifies under; as ſubſcription, an underwriting, or a writing under; ſubterraneous, that is, under the earth; to ſubtend,

to lie under: ſometimes it ſignifies after; as to ſubjoin, to join after; ſubſequent, following after: ſometimes from, or away; as ſubtraction, a taking from, or away; to ſubduce, to lead or take away: ſometimes below or beneath; as ſublunary, below or beneath the moon: ſometimes up; as ſublevation, a lifting up: ſometimes again; as to ſubdivide, to divide again; ſometimes inſtead, or in the place of; as to ſubſtitute, to put inſtead, or in the place of another; ſubſtitution, the putting of one thing inſtead of another: ſometimes it ſignifies a little, or ſomewhat; as ſubacid, a little, or ſomewhat ſour; ſubaſtringent, ſomewhat binding: ſometimes outward; as ſuburbs, the outward parts of a city: ſometimes over; as to ſubvert, to overturn; ſubverſion, an overturning: ſometimes it expreſſes, in the compound word, an idea oppoſite to that of the primitive, ſignifying in this caſe, oppoſite to; as ſubtriple, that is, oppoſite to triple: as triple is the threefold of any thing; ſo ſubtriple is the one third of that thing. This ſort of words is ſometimes uſed by mathematicians.—The laſt letter of *ſub* is changed into *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, when it is prefixed to words beginning with any of theſe letters; as in ſucceed, ſuffuſe, ſuggeſt, ſuppoſe, ſurrogate; in all ſuch words, the firſt ſyllable is ſynonymous to *ſub*. *Sus* is prefixed to primitives beginning with *c*, *p*, or *t*; as in ſuſceptible, ſuſpend, ſuſtain: *ſus* in ſuch words as theſe, is equivalent to *ſub*.

27. *Subter*, which alſo ſignifies under; as ſub-

terfluent, flowing under; ſubtercutaneous, under the ſkin: it alſo ſignifies away, or off; as ſubterduction, a leading or ſtealing off, or away; ſubterfugent, flying away, or off.

28. *Super*, which ſignifies upon, over, or above; as ſuperſcribe, to write upon the outſide; ſupervention, a coming upon one ſuddenly; ſuperviſor, an overſeer; ſupernumerary, above the ſtated number.

29. *Supra*, which ſignifies above, before, or beyond; as ſupramundane, above the world; ſupralapſarian, one who believes that God paſſed his decree of election and reprobation before the fall.

30. *Trans*, which ſignifies over, beyond, out, or out of, through; as tranſfer, to carry or make over; tranſalpine, beyond the Alps; tranſlucid, ſhining through; tranſcribe, to write or copy out; tranſlate, to turn out of one language into another. The two laſt letters are ſometimes omitted; as in tradition, traduction, tranation.—This preposition ſometimes ſignifies the changing of one thing into another; as to tranſmute, to change one ſubſtance into another; to tranſnominate, to change from one name to another.

31. *Juxta*, which ſignifies near; as juxtapoſition, a near poſition of the parts of a body.

III.

OF GREEK PREPOSITIONS.

1. *A*, which ſignifies without, and negates the meaning of the primitive word; as apathy,

without paſſion; apetalous, without flower leaves; aſymphony, without harmony. When this prepoſition precedes a vowel, it is changed into *an*; as in anarchy, without government; anonymous, without a name.

2. *Amphi*, which ſignifies on both ſides, and about; as amphibrachus, a foot in Latin and Greek verſe, having a long ſyllable in the middle, and a ſhort ſyllable on both ſides; amphiſcii, inhabitants of the torrid zone, whoſe ſhadows at different times of the year, fall both ways: ſometimes north and ſometimes ſouth; amphibious, living both on land, and on or in water.

3. *Ana*, which ſignifies again, and is ſynonymous to the Latin prepoſition *re*; as anabaptiſt, one who rebaptizes, or admits of the practice of rebaptizing; analyſis, the reſolving of any ſubſtance into its component parts; anacamptic, turning again, as an echo; anapleroſis, a filling up again.

4. *Anti*, which ſignifies againſt; as antinomian, one againſt the keeping of the law; antichriſtian, one againſt chriſtianity; antiaſthmatics, remedies againſt the aſthma. The laſt letter of this prepoſition is ſometimes omitted, when it is prefixed to words beginning with *a* or *h*; as in antagoniſt, antartic, anthelminthics. *Anti*, ſignifies for, in antiptoſis.

5. *Apo*, which ſometimes ſignifies from; as apoſtrophe, a turning, fleeing, or cutting from: ſometimes *un*, or *re*; as apocalypſe, an uncovering, or revealing: the laſt letter of this prepo-

ſition is omitted, when the primitive begins with *h*; as in aphelion, aphoriſm.

6. *Cata*, which ſignifies from, againſt, or through; as catarrh, a flowing from, or through the head; cataract, a daſhing againſt, or from top to bottom: the laſt letter of this prepoſition is omitted, when the primitive begins with a vowel, or *h*; as in category, catoptric, catholic.

7. *Dia*, which ſignifies between, out of, thro', from, and with; as diameter, a line drawn thro' the middle of any geometrical figure from angle to angle, and through the centre of a circle, from ſide to ſide; dialogue, a diſcourſe between two or more perſons; diapente, a compoſition made out of five ingredients; diamoron, a confection made out of mulberries.

8. *Ex*, which has the ſame ſignification in Greek derivatives, as it has in Latin ones; namely, out, or out of, and ſometimes without; as Exodus, a going out, or out of; exomphalos, without a navel. The laſt letter of this prepoſition is changed into *c*, when it is prefixed to words beginning with a conſonant; as in eclogue, ecſtaſy.

9. *Epi*, which ſignifies to; as epithet, a putting to;—on, or upon; as epitaph, an inſcription on a tomb; epithalamium, a ſong compoſed upon a marriage; among; as epidemic, ſpreading among the people; after; as epiglottis, the aftertongue, or throat-flap; over; as epiſcopos, an overſeer. The laſt letter of this prepoſition is frequently omitted, when it is prefixed to

words beginning with a vowel, or *h*; as in epode, ephemeris.

10. *Hyper*, which ſignifies over and above; as hypercritical, over critical; hypercathartic, over purgative; hyperbole, a going above the truth.

11. *Hypo*, which ſignifies under; as hypogram, an under writing, or ſubſcription; hypoglottis, a piece of fleſh under the tongue; hypotheca, a thing put under the care of another, a pawn.

12. *Meta*, which ſignifies beyond, or elſe denotes the changing of one thing into another; as metaphor, the uſing of a word in a ſenſe beyond its common acceptation; metaplaſm, the placing of words or letters beyond or out of their natural order; metamorphoſis, a changing of one ſhape or form into another; metanoia, a change of mind.

13. *Para*, or *par*, before a vowel, which ſignifies beyond, for, about; as paradox, a ſentiment beyond the common opinion; paramount, one elevated beyond others; paraſite, one who flatters for the ſake of bread: ſometimes it ſignifies to; as paragoge, the adding of a letter or ſyllable to the end of a word: ſometimes together; as paraſynaxis, a gathering together.

14. *Peri*, which ſignifies about; as pericardium, a membrane, which covers the heart round about; periphery, the curve line drawn round about the ſurface of a circle; periphraſis, a round about way of ſpeaking or writing.

15. *Pros*, which ſignifies ſometimes, to, or together; as proſtheſis, a putting or joining of

things to one another, or together; ſometimes againſt; as proſbole, a fighting againſt. *Pro*, ſignifies fore, or before; as prognoſtication, a foretelling. See 20th of the foregoing.

16. *Syn*, which ſignifies with or together; as ſyntax, the joining of words together in proper order according to the rules of grammar; ſynopſis, the ſeeing of things collected together into a narrow compaſs; ſynthesis, a compounding together; ſynapſis, a joining together, or conjunction; ſynagogue, a meeting of Jews together, or the place in which they meet: it ſignifies off, in ſyncope, a cutting off, alſo a fainting. The laſt letter in this prepoſition is changed into *l*, *m*, and *s*, when it is prefixed to words beginning with theſe letters; as in ſyllogiſm, ſympathy, ſyſſemos; that is, conſignificant. *Sys* is prefixed to words beginning with *ch*, or *s*; as in ſyſchenos, a comrade; ſyſſitos, a companion; the laſt letter is omitted when the primitive begins with *ſt*; as in ſyſtem. *Sym* is prefixed to primitives beginning with *b*, *m*, or *p*; as in ſymbol, ſymmetry, ſymphony. This prepoſition, in Greek derivatives, is ſynonymous to the prepoſition *con*, in Latin derivatives.

In words derived from the Latin and Greek languages, adjectives and adverbs are ſometimes prefixed to primitives, in order to expreſs complex ideas, which greatly tends to the enrichment of language. Theſe may be called prefixes to diſtinguiſh them from prepoſitions properly ſo called. I ſhall point out a few of theſe in derivatives from both languages, and

I.

OF LATIN PREFIXES.

1. *Mult*, or *multi*, from multus, many or much, adds this ſignification to primitives; as multangular, that is, having many angles; multinomial, having many names; multipotent, having much power. *Mult* precedes a vowel, *multi* a conſonant.

2. *Bi*, or *bis*, from the adverb bis, twice, ſignifies into, or of two; as binomial, of, or having two names; biennial, of two years continuance; to biſect, to divide into two parts; biſection, a dividing into two parts. *Bi* ſhould precede both vowels and conſonants, except biſſextile.

3. *Magn* or *magni*, from magnus, great or grand; as magnanimous, having a great mind; magnificence, greatneſs, or grandneſs; to magnify, to make great. *Magn* is prefixed to a vowel, *magni* to a conſonant.

4. *Male*, which ſignifies ill, evil, bad, or badly, ſuperadds this ſignification to the primitives, to which it is prefixed; as malefactor, an evildoer; malevolent, ill-diſpoſed; malepractice, bad behavior.

5. *Omni*, from omnis, all, or every, ſuperadds one of theſe ſignifications to the primitives, to which it is prefixed; as omnific, creating all things; omnipotent, almighty; omnipreſent, every where preſent; omniſcient, all-knowing.

6. *Non* ſignifies not, and negates the meaning

of the word to which it is prefixed; as nonentity, a want of being; nonconformity, a refuſing to join in opinion.

7. *Uni*, or *un*, from unus, one; *du*, from duo, two; *tri*, or *tre*, from tres, three; *quadri*, or *quadru*, and ſometimes *quart*, and *quadr*, from quadrum, a ſquare, or quatuor, four; *quinqu*, or *quint*, from quinque, five; *ſex*, *ſext*, or *ſextu*, from ſex, ſix; *ſeptem*, *ſepte*, *ſepti*, *ſept*, or *ſeptu*, from ſeptem, ſeven; *oct*, *octo*, *octa*, *octu*, from octo, eight; *novem*, *nov*, *or noven*, from novem, nine; *decem*, *dec*, *decu*, or *deca*, from the Latin decem, or the Greek deca, ten: theſe ſuperadd their reſpective meanings to the primitives to which they are prefixed; as in uniform, of one form; unanimous, of one mind; duennial, of two years; duel, a fight between two; triangular, of three angles; trigon, a figure having three angles; treble, or triple, threefold; quadrilateral, having four ſides; quadruped, a four footed animal; quadruple, fourfold; quartan, a fourth day ague; quartern, the fourth part of a pint; quinquangular, having five angles or corners; quinquennial, continuing five years; quintal, pronounced kintle, a weight of five ſcore; quinteſſence, the fifth eſſence, or pureſt part of any thing; quintuple, five-fold: ſometimes this prefix is written *quinc* before *u* and *quincu* before *p*, and ſometimes *quinque* is written in full before a conſonant; as quincunx, a weight of five ounces, alſo a curious manner of planting five or more trees; quincuped, a rule or meaſure of five feet long, quinquefolium, cinquefoil, five-leaved

clover; ſexennial, laſting or happening in ſix years, ſextant, the ſixth part of a circle, ſextuple, ſixfold: when this prefix ſignifies a ſixth part, it is derived from the Latin ſextus, the ſixth; ſeptemfluous, flowing in ſeven ſtreams, ſeptemviri, ſeven commiſſioners, ſeptemana, ſeven mornings, or a week, ſeptiformous, having ſeven forms, or ſhapes, ſeptennial, laſting, or happening in ſeven years; ſeptuble, ſevenfold; octennial, laſting or happening in eight years; October, the eighth month from March incluſive; octangular, having eight angles or corners; octagon, a figure of eight angles, and as many ſides; octuple, eight-fold; November, the ninth month from March, incluſive; novennial, continuing, or happening in nine years; novendial, of nine days continuance; decemviri, a committee of ten noblemen of Rome, who governed when the conſuls were depoſed; decennial, continuing or happening in ten years; decuple, tenfold; decagon, a figure of ten angles, and as many ſides; decalogue, the ten commandments; Decapolis, the ten cities.

The prefixes *duo*, *tri*, *oct*, or *octa*, and *deca*, being the ſame both in Latin and Greek derivatives, I ſhall not mention them under the next head. *Uni*, ſignifies only, in unigenitus, an only begotten ſon.

8. *Prime*, *prim*, *primi*, *primo*, or *prim*, from primus, firſt, ſuperadds the idea of firſt, in the order of time, place, dignity, or excellency; as primeminiſter, the firſt, or chief miniſter; primary, original, or firſt in order or rank; primi-

potent, having chief power; primogenial, original, or firſt born; primogeniture, elderſhip, or a being firſt born; principal, a chief, or head; principle, a firſt rule, or fundamental truth.

9. *Rect, recti*, from rectus, right, or ſtraight, ſuperadds one of theſe meanings to the primitives, to which it is prefixed; as rectangular, having one or more right angles; rectangle, a ſtraight lined plain figure, having four ſtraight lines, and as many right angles; rectilinear, conſiſting of right lines; to rectify, to make right.

10. *Semi*, from ſemis, half, ſeſquĭ, once and half as much more, ſuperadd theſe ideas to the primitives to which they are prefixed; as ſemicircle, a half circle; ſemidiameter, half a diameter; ſemiquaver, half the quantity of a quaver; ſemitone, half a tone or note in muſic; ſeſquipedal, of a foot and a half; ſeſquiennial, of a year and a half; ſeſquilibra, a pound and a half; ſeſquiuncia, an ounce and a half. *Demi*, ſuperadds the idea of half to primitives; as demigod, a half God; demidevil, a half devil.

11. *Dei*, from Deus, God, ſuperadds this idea to primitives; as deification, the making of a God; deiſy, to make a God, or to praiſe one extravagantly.

12. *Equi*, from æquus, even or equal, adds this ſignification to primitives; as equiangular, having equal angles.

II.

OF GREEK PREFIXES.

1. *Di* before a conſonant, and *dis* before a vowel, from the Greek adverb *dis*, twice, ſignify dividing into two parts, and ſometimes doubling; as to dichotomize, to divide into two parts; diſtich, a couplet, or pair of verſes; diſſyllable, two ſyllables; ditrochee, a foot, in verſe, of two trochees.

2. *Dys*, from dus, a Greek particle, ſignifying evil, ill, bad, or badly; as dyſnomy, an ill conſtitution of law; dyſpepſy, a bad digeſtion; dyſentery, a bad ſtate of the bowels, the bloody flux.

3. *Poly*, from polus, in Greek, many, or much, ſuperadds one of theſe meanings, to primitives; as polyſyllable, a word of many ſyllables, it muſt exceed three; polygon, a figure of many angles, it muſt exceed four; polytheiſm, a belief of many Gods; polyglot, in many languages; polypus, an animal having many feet; polylogy, much talking; polymathy much learning.

4. *Pan*, all, ſuperadds this idea to primitives; as pantheon, a temple for all the Gods; panacea, a medicine for all diſeaſes; pandora, all gifts: *pam* is written before *ph*; as pamphlet, Pamphylia.

5. *Tetra*, from teſſares, or tettares, four; *penta*, from pente, five; *hex*, ſix; *hepta*, ſeven; *ennea*, nine; *hendeca*, eleven; ſuperadd theſe ſignifications to primitives; as tetragon, a figure of four angles; tetrapharmacum, or tetraphar-

macon, a medicine of four ingredients; tetrapolis, the four cities. Hexameter, a verſe conſiſting of ſix feet; hexagon, a ſix-angled figure. Pentameter, a verſe conſiſting of five feet; pentateuch, the five books of Moſes; pentapolis, the five cities. Heptagon, a ſeven-angled figure; heptachord, a muſical inſtrument of ſeven ſtrings; heptateuch, the ſeven volumes, the five books of Moſes, with Joſhua and Judges. Enneagon, a nine-ſided figure. Hendecagon, a figure having eleven angles.

6. *Proto*, from protos, firſt; *hemi*, from hemiſu, half; *pſeudo*, from pſeudos, a falſity, or lie; ſuperadd theſe ſignifications to the primitives to which they are prefixed; as protomartyr, the firſt martyr, St. Stephen; protoplaſt, the firſt man formed, viz. Adam; hemiſphere, the half of a ſphere or globe; hemiſtich, half a verſe; hemicranium, half the ſkull; pſeudoprophet, a falſe prophet; pſeudoapoſtle, a falſe apoſtle.

7. *Theo*, from theos God, ſuperadds this idea to primitives; as theology, a ſcience which treats of the being, attributes, and revealed will of God; theomachy, a fighting againſt God, or a battle of the heathen gods; theologue, a divine, one who diſcourſes concerning God; theogony, the generation, or original of the heathen gods: when *r* immediately follows the laſt letter of this prefix, it is then derived from theoros, a ſpeculator; as theorem, a ſpeculative propoſition; theory, ſpeculation.

8. *Philo*, from philos, a friend or lover; *arch*, *arche*, or *archi*, from archee, an original, or from

archos, or archon, a prince, or chief; *ariſto*, from ariſtos, beſt; add theſe ſignifications to primitives; as philoſopher, a friend to, or lover of wiſdom; philomathy, a love of learning; philogyny, a love of women; archbiſhop, a chief biſhop; archetype, the firſt draught, or original; architect, the chief builder; archigraph, the chief ſecretary, or clerk; ariſtocracy, a government adminiſtered by the beſt ſort of the people, that is, by nobles; ariſtodemos, a prince of the people; ariſtarchus, the beſt prince. The firſt of theſe prefixes is ſometimes ſubjoined to words; but then it is written *philus*; as theophilus, a lover of God; coſmophilus, a lover of the world.

9. *Geo*, from gaia, gea, or gee, the earth; *ortho*, from orthos, right; ſuperadd theſe ſignifications to primitives; as geography, a deſcription of the earth; George, a tiller of the ground, or earth; orthography, right ſpelling; orthodox, having a right judgment, or opinion.

10. *Chryſo*, from chruſos, gold; *hydro*, from hudor, water; *betero*, from heteros, another, or different; *hier*, or *hiero*, from hieros, holy; *oxy*, from oxus, ſharp, or acute; ſuperadd theſe ſignifications to primitives; as chryſolyte, a precious ſtone of a golden color; chryſoſtom, golden mouth; chryſopolis, the golden city. Hydraulics, the art of conveying water; hydrography, a deſcription of the ſea; hydrophobia, a dread of water; hydroſtatics, the ſcience of weighing fluids. Heterodox, differing from the true

church, or opinion; heterogeneal, of another, or different kind. Hierarchy, a holy government; hieroglyphic, an emblem, or repreſentation of a ſacred, or ſecret thing; hierapolis, the holy city. Oxygon, an acute angle; oxymel, a ſharp drink made of vinegar, honey and water, mixt.

11. *Eu*, or *ev*, very, well, or good; *iſo*, from iſos, equal; *meſo*, from meſos, the middle, or between; *mono*, or *mon*, from monos, alone, or one; ſuperadd theſe ſignifications to primitives; as euterpe, very delightful; eutyche, good fortune; eunomy, a good conſtitution of law; evangeliſt, a meſſenger bringing good tidings; eugene, well born. Iſoſceles, having two equal ſides; iſocrates, equal power. Meſocranion, the middle of the ſkull; meſolabium, an inſtrument to find out middle or mean proportional lines; Meſopotamia, between the rivers, viz. Euphrates and Tigris; monoſyllable, one ſyllable; monoptoton, a word having but one caſe; monarchy, a government adminiſtered by one perſon; monoſtich, one verſe; monotony, having but one invariable tone.

OF TERMINATIONS OR ENDINGS.

I.

OF ENGLISH TERMINATIONS.

1. The termination *er*, ſubjoined to an Engliſh verb, produces what is called a verbal noun, denoting the agent or performer of the action, ſignified by the verb; as from to ſing, comes a

ſinger; from to read, comes a reader; when the verb ends in *e*,—*r*, only is ſubjoined; as from to write, comes a writer; to verbs borrowed from the French or Latin, *or*, is often ſubjoined, dropping *e* final; as from to govern, comes a governor; from to ſail, comes a ſailor; from to act, comes an actor; from to tranſlate, comes a tranſlator.

2. The termination *en*, ſubjoined to ſome nouns, produces adjectives, ſignifying the matter out of which any thing is made; as from wool, comes woollen; from wood, comes wooden, that is, made of wood.

3. The termination *ful*, *y*, or *ſome*, ſubjoined to nouns, produces adjectives denoting fulneſs; as from ſin, comes ſinful; from youth, youthful; from ſmoke, ſmoky; from dirt, dirty; from game, gameſome; from trouble, troubleſome: ſometimes theſe terminations are ſubjoined to adjectives and verbs; as from glad, comes gladful; from to abaſh, baſhful; from to tire, tireſome.

4. The termination *leſs*, ſubjoined to nouns, produces adjectives ſignifying negation or want; as joyleſs, from joy; from help, helpleſs, that is, without help.

5. The termination *like*, *ly*, or *iſh*, ſubjoined to nouns, produces adjectives ſignifying likeneſs; as from woman, comes womanlike, womanly, womaniſh; from God, godly, or godlike; from ſheep, ſheepiſh: *ly* and *iſh* are alſo ſubjoined to adjectives; as from wiſe, comes wiſely; from good, goodly: when *ly* is ſubjoined to a noun,

the part of ſpeech formed, is an adjective; but when ſubjoined to an adjective, the part of ſpeech formed, is an adverb; except goodly, which is an adjective: when *iſh* is ſubjoined to an adjective, it forms a diminutive adjective, which may be called the diminutive comparative degree of the quality or property ſignified by the primitive adjective, ſo that this ſort of adjectives has four degrees of compariſon: thus *iſh*, ſubjoined to white, forms the diminutive comparative whitiſh, which expreſſes the property in a lower degree than the poſitive, and by ſubjoining *er*, and *eſt*, the comparative and ſuperlative terminations, to the poſitive degree white, we get the four degrees of compariſon, whitiſh, white, whiter, whiteſt; *iſh* is ſometimes ſubjoined to verbs; as from to giggle, comes giggliſh; from to tickle, tickliſh.

This termination is ſubjoined to the firſt ſyllable of ſome proper names of nations and countries, and then it produces what is called a gentile or national noun, or adjective: the noun ſignifies the natives of that particular nation or country; as from England, is derived the Engliſh, that is, the natives of, or deſcendants from England; the Britiſh, that is, the natives of Britain; the Iriſh, that is, the natives of Ireland. When it is to be ſubjoined to a ſyllable ending in *l*, *n*, or *t*, it is, for the more eaſy pronunciation of it, changed into *ch*; as in Welch, from the proper name Wales; French, from France; Scotiſh, but more frequently Scotch, or Scots, from Scotland: except Spaniſh, from Spain; Rheniſh, from the Rhine. When theſe deriv-

atives are uſed as adjectives, they ſignify of, from, belonging to, or made, or produced, or generated in that particular nation or country, from the proper name of which the adjective is derived; as the Britiſh parliament is the parliament of Britain; an Engliſh horſe is a horſe generated in England, or deſcended from an Engliſh breed; a Turkiſh ſpy is a ſpy from Turkey. The natives or inhabitants of ſuch nations or countries as have more general gentile or national denominations for their natives or inhabitants, than the gentile or national derivatives in *iſh*, ſhould be always denominated by thoſe more general gentile or national denominations: in this caſe, the gentile or national derivatives in *iſh*, are always gentile or national adjectives. Thus the Engliſh, Scotch and Iriſh, are ſubjects of the ſame monarch, is proper; but the Poliſh, Daniſh and Turkiſh, are ſubjects of different monarchs, is barbarous; becauſe theſe latter three nations have more general gentile or national denominations, viz. Poles, Danes and Turks.

6. The termination *head*, or *hood*, denoting ſtate or condition, ſubjoined to nouns, forms other nouns; as Godhead, the ſtate or condition of God; manhood, the ſtate or condition of man.

7. The termination *ſhip*, *ric*, or *wic*, ſignifying office or juriſdiction, ſubjoined to nouns, forms other nouns; as ſtewardſhip, the office and juriſdiction of a ſteward; biſhopric, the office

and juriſdiction of a biſhop; bailiwic, the office and juriſdiction of a bailiff.

8. The termination *dom*, ſignifies juriſdiction, when ſubjoined to nouns or names of dignity; as kingdom, the juriſdiction of a king; dukedom, the juriſdiction of a duke; but when ſubjoined to nouns or adjectives, not expreſſive of political dignity, it ſignifies ſtate, condition, or practice; as from whore, comes whoredom, the practice of a whore; from free, comes freedom, the ſtate or condition of being free.

9. *Age*, and *ment*, are French terminations, which ſignify nearly the ſame, which the Engliſh termination *ing* does: the commandment of the Lord ſhould be obeyed, is the ſame as the commanding of the Lord ſhould be obeyed; the boy had hard uſage, is the ſame as the boy had hard uſing.

10. *Neſs*, denotes a quality or property conſidered in itſelf, without regard to any particular ſubject, in which it inheres, and being ſubjoined to an adjective, it forms an abſtract noun, that is, the name of the quality or property abſtractedly conſidered; as from white, comes whiteneſs; from good, comes goodneſs.

11. The termination *th*, ſubjoined to adjectives and verbs, forms nouns ſignifying the effect, or product of the quality or property expreſſed by the adjective, and of the action ſignified by the verb; as from broad, comes breadth; from long, length; from deep, depth; from ſtrong, ſtrength; from to die, comes death; from to grow, growth; from to ſpill, ſpilth; from to

till, tilth; and from the noun moon, comes the noun month. The letters of the primitive are generally ſomewhat altered in the derivative: according to analogy, height and drought, ſhould be written highth, droughth.

12. The termination *kin*, or *ling*, ſignifying diminution, ſubjoined to nouns, forms nouns diminutive; as from lamb, comes lambkin, that is, a little or young lamb; from gooſe, comes goſling, a little or young gooſe; ſtripling, a youth or weak man. Sometimes theſe nouns diminutive are formed by changing or altering the ſpelling of the primitive; as from cat, comes kit, or kitten, a young cat; from a ſup, comes ſip, a little ſup.

The terminations *icle*, *ot*, *ule*, and *rel*, in a few words ſignify diminution alſo, that is, they leſſen the ſignification of the primitives to which they are ſubjoined; as in iſicle, a drop of water frozen into a ſmall or ſlender bit of ice; particle, a ſmall part; bullock, a young bull; hillock, a ſmall hill; plantule, a young plant; granule, a ſmall grain; cockrel, a young cock; pickrel, a young pike, &c.

Note, The termination *eſe*, ſubjoined to proper names of places, ſignifies a native, or the natives of that place; as a Chineſe, a native of China; the Chineſe, the natives of China.

II.

OF LATIN TERMINATIONS.

1. *Al, ic, ical, iacal, ive, ous,* when ſubjoined to nouns, ſignify of, or belonging to, that is, of, or belonging to the idea ſignified by the noun; as natural, of, or belonging to nature; hiſtoric, or hiſtorical, of, or belonging to hiſtory; paradiſaical, of, or belonging to paradiſe; abuſive, of, or belonging to abuſe; dangerous, of, or belonging to danger. The part of ſpeech derived, is an adjective.

2. *Able,* when ſubjoined to a noun, which cannot be uſed as a verb, ſignifies capable of, that is, capable of whatever the noun ſignifies; as actionable, capable of action; ſaleable, capable of ſale; ſometimes it ſignifies according to, or in the; as faſhionable, according to, or in the faſhion; reaſonable, according to reaſon. When this termination is ſubjoined to a verb, it ſignifies capable of being, that is, capable of being whatſoever the participle perfect and paſſive of the verb ſignifies; as from to avoid, comes avoidable, capable of being avoided; teachable, capable of being taught: the laſt words, avoided and taught, of the explanations, are the participles perfect and paſſive of the primitive verbs avoid, teach. Sometimes this termination ſignifies fit to be, or worthy of being; as from to puniſh, comes puniſhable, fit to be, or worthy of being puniſhed; from to baniſh, baniſhable, fit to be, or worthy of being baniſhed: *ible* and

uble, are ſynonymous to *able*; as diſcernible, capable of being diſcerned; indiſſoluble, not capable of being diſſolved. Sometimes theſe terminations ſignify capable of, followed by the participle in *ing*; as from to fall, comes fallible, capable of falling; periſhable, capable of periſhing; or they may be explained, by liable to, immediately followed by the primitive verb itſelf; as from to blame, comes blameable, liable to blame; changeable, liable to change. Theſe derivatives, whether from nouns or verbs, are adjectives.

3. The termination *ive*, ſignifying the ſame as the Engliſh termination *ing*, when ſubjoined to verbs, forms adjectives; as from to afflict, comes afflictive, that is, afflicting: an afflictive condition, and an afflicting condition, are ſynonymous expreſſions. It alſo ſignifies able to; that is, able to perform whatſoever act the primitive verb ſignifies; as from to effect, comes effective, that is, able to effect: an effective cauſe, is a cauſe able to produce its adequate effect.

4. *Ance*, *ence*, *ion*, ſubjoined to verbs, form nouns, and ſignify the ſame as the termination *ing*; as from to rely, comes a reliance, that is, a relying: my reliance on God, and my relying on God, are ſynonymous expreſſions: from to exiſt, comes exiſtence, that is, an exiſting: the exiſtence of God, and the exiſting of God, are ſynonymous: from to commune, comes communion, that is, communing: from to devote, devotion, that is, devoting: from to corrode, corroſion, that is corroding: from to conclude,

concluſion, that is, concluding: from to relate, relation, that is relating: from to complete, completion, that is completing: from to congratulate, congratulation, that is, congratulating: from to aboliſh, abolition, that is, aboliſhing; the abolition of a thing, and the aboliſhing of it, are perfectly ſynonymous; the ſame may be obſerved of all other words of this kind.

Sometimes *ation*, and *ition*, are ſubjoined to verbs, in order to form nouns, as from to commend, comes commendation; from to tranſport, tranſportation; from to add, addition.

5. *Ant*, *ent*, ſignifying the ſame as *ing*, ſubjoined to verbs, form adjectives; as from to abound, comes abundant, that is abounding: from to repent, repentant, that is, repenting: from to differ, comes different, that is, differing: from to excel, excellent, that is, excelling. This ſort of adjectives is ſometimes uſed as nouns: thus, a repellent medicine, and a repellent, are ſynonymous. Such ſort of nouns include the ideas both of the adjective or quality and the ſubject of inherence: thus, an expectant, is an expecting perſon; a commandant, is a commanding officer.

6. *Iſt*, ſignifies profeſſing, or excelling in, and when ſubjoined to a noun, forms another noun; as deiſt, one profeſſing deiſm; papiſt, one profeſſing popery; artiſt, one excelling in art.

7. *Fy* from *facio*, ſignifies to make, and terminates verbs; *fication* terminates nouns, and ſignifies a making; *ficent* terminates adjectives, and ſignifies making; as to ſanctify, to make

holy; ſanctification, a making holy; munificent, making preſents or gifts, that is, liberal: faction and factive, ſignify making; putrefaction, a making rotten, &c.

8. *An*, *ar*, *ary*, ſignify of, or belonging to; as republican, of, or belonging to a republic; linear, of, or belonging to a line, or lines; pecuniary, of, or belonging to money. Theſe derivatives are adjectives, formed generally from nouns; but ſuch of them as admit of the plural number, are nouns in the plural; as auxiliaries, from auxiliary.

9. *Ety*, *ity*, and *ude*, ſubjoined to adjectives, form abſtract nouns, and ſignify the ſame as the termination *neſs*; as from proper, comes propriety, that is, properneſs: from proſperous, proſperity or proſperouſneſs: from magnus, great, magnitude, greatneſs.

From ſome verbs in *itate* are derived abſtract nouns in *ity*, changing *tate* into *ty*; as from to capacitate, comes capacity; from to felicitate, comes felicity; from to abilitate, comes ability: alſo, from a few verbs in *itate*, by changing *ate* into *ety*, are derived abſtract nouns in *ety*; as from to inebriate, or ebriate, comes inebriety, or ebriety, from to ſociate, comes ſociety, from to ſatiate, comes ſatiety*; but the moſt certain de-

* Sa'tiety. This is, perhaps, the moſt ſingular word in the Engliſh tongue. I have heard ſome pronounce it ſa-ſhi'-e-ty: ſome ſa-ſi'-e-ty; and others ſa-ty'-e-ty: but none of theſe pronunciations is conſiſtent with the ſound of *ti* before a vowel in the Engliſh, or in the Latin, as pronounced by Engliſhmen. It is a general rule, that *ti* before a vowel, in all words either borrowed or derived

rivation of Engliſh nouns in *ty*, is from Latin originals in *tas*; as ferocity, from ferocitas, liberty, from libertas, &c.

10. The termination *cide*, at the end of nouns, ſignifies the killing, or the murder of, or a killer, or murderer of, that is, of whatever the firſt part of the noun ſignifies; as parricide, the murder, or a murderer of a father or mother; fratricide, the murder, or a murderer of a brother; caticide, the killing of cats, or a killer of cats, or a catkiller.

11. *Ple*, *ply*, *plicate*, *plication*, ſignify fold, or folding; as triple, three fold; quadruple, four fold; multiple, many fold; to multiply, to many fold; triplicate, three fold; multiplication, a many folding.

12. The termination *ite*, ſubjoined to the end of proper names, ſignifies one of the tribe, profeſſion, or country, ſignified by the proper name; as Levite, one of the tribe or profeſſion of Levi; Moſcovite, one of Muſcovy.

III.

OF GREEK TERMINATIONS, OR SUFFIXES.

1. *Graphy*, ſignifies a deſcription, or a writing of; *grapher*, a deſcriber, or writer of; from grapho, to write, or deſcribe; as biography, a de-

from the Latin, ſound like *ſh*; except only when *ſ* or *x* immediately precedes *ti*. Sā'tiety is derived from the Latin verb ſa'tio, to fill, or ſatisfy; which is pronounced ſaſh'-o: I therefore prefer ſaſh'-e-ty or rather ſa'-ſhe-ty, to every other pronunciation and accentuation of this word.

ſcription, or hiſtory of the lives of eminent perſons; biographer, a deſcriber, or writer of the lives of eminent perſons: ſometimes *graph* is ſubjoined to words; as paragraph. Graph ſignifies written.

2. *Logue, logy*, ſignify a diſcourſe; from logos, a word or diſcourſe; as dialogue, a diſcourſe between two or more perſons; phyſiology, a diſcourſe concerning nature; demonology, a diſcourſe concerning demons or devils.

3. *Tome*, or *tomy*, from temno, to cut, ſignifies cutting; as epitome, a cutting ſhort, or an abridgement; anatomy, a cutting or diſſecting of the human body; phlebotomy, vein-cutting, or bleeding.

4. *Theſis*, from the Greek verb titheemi; to put, ſignifies putting; as ſyntheſis a putting together, or compoſition; hypotheſis, a putting under ſome condition, or a ſuppoſition.

5. *Gon*, from Goni'a, an angle, ſignifies angles; as pentagon, a figure having five angles; heptagon, a figure having ſeven angles.

6. *Ptote, ptoton*, from ptoſis; a caſe, ſignify a caſe, or caſes; as monoptote, or monoptoton, a word having but one caſe; triptote, or triptoton, a noun having three caſes; ſometimes *ptoſis* is ſubjoined to words; as antiptoſis, the putting of one caſe of a noun for another.

7. *Nomy*, from nomos, law, ſuperadds this ſignification to words; as Deuteronomy, the ſecond law, or a repetition of the law; aſtronomy, the law of the ſtars; anomy, the being without law.

8. *Agogue*, *agogy*, or *agoge*, from ago, to lead, or agogos, a leader, adds leader, or leading to the ſignification of words, as demagogue, a leader of the people; pedagogue a leader of youth, into the principles of knowledge; pedagogy, the leading of youth into the principles of learning, or the office of a pedagogue; paragoge, a leading, or adding to.

9. *Gamy*, from gamos, marriage, adds this ſignification to words; as bigamy, the marrying of two wives, or two huſbands, either at once, or one after another; polygamy, the marrying of many wives; miſogamy, the hating of marriage.

10. *Polis*, or *ople*, a city, adds the ſignification of city, or cities to words; as metropolis, the mother-city, or chief city; heliopolis, the city of the ſun; decapolis, the ten cities; Conſtantinople, the city of Conſtantine.

11. *Gee*, *geum*, *geon*, from gai, gea, gee, the earth; helium or helion, from helios, the ſun; add theſe ſignifications to words; as apogee, apogeum, or apogeon, the fartheſt diſtance of the ſun, or any planet from the earth; perigee, perigeum, or perigeon, the place of the ſun, or any planet, which is the neareſt to the earth; aphelium, or aphelion, the fartheſt diſtance of a planet from the ſun; perihelium, or perihelion, the place of a planet which is neareſt the ſun. Elius ſignifies of the ſun; as cornelius, the horn of the ſun.

As the article *a* or *an*, in printed books, is uſed, in a manner, which is different from, and inconſiſtent with the preſent mode of ſpeaking

the Engliſh language; and as a language, ſhould be read, as it is ſpoken, I ſhall, with ſubmiſſion to better judges, lay down the following general rule, viz.

The article *an* ſhould be written and pronounced, only before words beginning with any of the firſt five vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and alſo before words beginning with an unaſpirated or ſilent *h*; as an arm, an egg, an inch, an oven, an unit, an hour: *a* ſhould be written and pronounced, only before words beginning with any other letter.—The word one, being pronounced, as if *w* preceded it, is an exception to the firſt part of this rule: ſuch an one, and an horſe, though frequent in printed books, are inelegant.

The adverbs herein, hereinto, hereto, hereby, hereunto, hereon, hereupon, hereof, herewith, hereafter, heretofore, hereabout; therein, thereinto, thereto, thereby, thereunto, thereon, thereupon, thereof, therewith, therefor, thereafter, thereabout; wherein, whereinto, whereto, whereby, whereunto, whereon, whereupon, whereof, wherewith, wherefor, whereabout; are frequently uſed inſtead of pronominal adjectives and relative pronouns, which (with ſubmiſſion to better judges) I think, is not only inelegant, but alſo often tends to render many ſentences, in which they are uſed, too obſcure, eſpecially to common readers.

Theſe may not improperly be called adverbial pronouns: that is, pronouns in the form of adverbs.

There are three kinds of theſe adverbial pro-

nouns, as may be ſeen in the above arrangement of them. In the arrangement, the kinds are diſtinguiſhed from each other by a ſemicolon.

The firſt kind is compounded of the adverb here, the ſecond of the adverb there, the third of the adverb where, and any Engliſh prepoſition; as in, into, to, by, unto, on, upon, of, for, with, &c. ſubjoined to the adverb.

The firſt and ſecond kind relate to things, acts, or brutes only: the third kind relate to things, acts, brutes and perſons. In the firſt kind of adverbial pronouns, the adverb here, when it relates to one thing, act or brute, ſignifies this; that is, this thing, act or brute: when to more than one, theſe; that is, theſe things, acts or brutes. It alſo ſignifies a thing, act or brute, near at hand, or laſt ſpoken of, or to be ſoon ſpoken of.

In the ſecond kind of adverbial pronouns, the adverb there, when it relates to one thing, &c. ſignifies that, or it; that is, that thing, &c.—when to more than one, thoſe, or them; that is, thoſe things, &c. It alſo relates, ſometimes, to things at a diſtance, or ſpoken of before.

In the third kind of adverbial pronouns, the adverb where, when it relates to a thing, act or brute, ſignifies which or what; that is, which or what thing, or things; but when it relates to perſons, it ſignifies whom.

Theſe adverbial pronouns may be turned into pronominal adjectives and relative pronouns, (which ſhall be of equal ſignification with them, but more elegant,) by prefixing to the pronom-

inal ſignification of the adverb, the prepoſition ſubjoined to the ſame adverb. And this may, and ought to be done, for the ſake of perſpicuity, as well as elegance, even while a perſon is reading a book, in which thoſe antiquated words happen to abound.—I will illuſtrate this point by the following ſentence.—

The violent paſſions, and irregular appetites, whereof, (of which) we are poſſeſſed; the cares, diſappointments and allurements of the world, wherewith, (with which) we are ſurrounded; and the evil ſuggeſtions and injections of the prince of the power of the air, whereby, (by which) he aſſaults us, are the three grand ſources of our infelicity, whilſt we remain on this terreſtrial ball, whereon, (on which) the glorious Author and Supporter of all things hath placed us.

The parentheſes include the ſynonymous pronominal expreſſions of the immediately preceding adverbial pronouns, whereof, wherewith, whereby, whereon.

By the foregoing directions, and the aſſiſtance of an able inſtructor, ſuch pupils as can read tolerably well, may, by a little practice and attention, be made to give the pronominal meanings of thoſe old faſhioned words, as ſoon as they ſhall ſee them, and ſo avoid even the pronouncing of them.

The adverbial pronouns, therefore, wherefore, are corruptly uſed inſtead of therefor, wherefor. The prepoſition fore, is ſynonymous to the prepoſition before, and this is its meaning, whether

it be prefixed or ſubjoined to a primitive: to foretel, is to tell before-hand; heretofore, ſignifies before this time: conſequently, according to analogy, therefore, when referring to one thing, act or reaſon, muſt ſignify before it, or before that, that is, before that act or reaſon: and when it refers to more than one thing, &c. it muſt ſignify before thoſe acts, things or reaſons.

By the ſame reaſoning, wherefore muſt, according to analogy, ſignify before what, or before which; that is, before what or which reaſon or reaſons. But theſe meanings are very different from the intended meanings of thoſe words. The intended meaning of therefore, when uſed as an illative conjunction, is, *for that reaſon*; as "I believed, therefore have I ſpoken. *Pſalm* cxvi. 10." That is, for that, or this reaſon have I ſpoken. But when it is uſed as an adverbial relative, it ſignifies for it, or for that thing, act or brute, when it refers to one only; but it ſignifies for them, or for thoſe, that is, thoſe things, acts or brutes, when it refers to more than one. But in this ſenſe it is not corrupted. It never refers to perſons with propriety.

The intended meaning of wherefore, is, for what, or for which; that is, for what, or for which cauſe, or reaſon, or ſo that; as "For in ſix days the Lord made heaven and earth, the ſea, and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeventh day: wherefore the Lord bleſſed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it." That is, for which cauſe, or reaſon, "the Lord bleſſed, &c." not before which cauſe or reaſon. From theſe obſervations,

I think it is evident, that therefore, wherefore, ſhould be written and pronounced therefor, wherefor: For by this orthography only, can theſe words be analogically explained, either to foreigners, or to thoſe to whom the language is vernacular.

Though I have followed the vulgar orthography of theſe words, in this eſſay, it was not becauſe I approved of it; but becauſe I thought it expedient to aſſign the reaſon for the alteration, before its introduction.

The adverbs hence, thence, whence, include, in their meaning, the idea of the prepoſition from: conſequently the prefixing of this prepoſition to theſe adverbs, is ſuperfluous, and if ſo, inelegant. Hence, ſignifies from this place, thing, declaration, or event; as I will go hence; that is, I will go from this place. The ſleep of a laboring man is ſweet; hence we conclude that labor is a corporeal bleſſing; that is, from this thing we conclude, &c. Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, ſaid, I am the way, and the truth, and the life: hence we conclude, that he was very God; that is, from this declaration, &c. What the prophet Iſaiah propheſied concerning our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, came to paſs: hence we conclude that the prophet Iſaiah was divinely inſpired; that is, from this event we conclude, &c. When another adverb is ſubjoined, it ſignifies from this time, together with the idea of the ſubjoined adverb ſuperadded; as henceforth, or henceforward; that is, from this time forth, or forward; as, "I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine,

until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom." *Mat.* xxvi. 29. That is, from this time forth, or forward.

When hence follows a verb ſignifying motion, it ſignifies from this place to another at an indeterminate diſtance: as I will go hence and meditate; that is, to ſome indeterminate diſtance from this place.

Thence, ſignifies from that place, or from that time, and when uſed as an illative conjunction, it ſignifies for that reaſon; as he went to Paris, and thence to Madrid; that is, from that place or city to Madrid: from the birth of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt to his glorious death, were thirty three years, thence to his aſcenſion into heaven, were forty days; that is, from that time to his aſcenſion into heaven: all things in the world exhibit to us the marks of infinite wiſdom and deſign, thence we conclude that a Being of infinite wiſdom gave them exiſtence; that is, for that reaſon we conclude, &c. When another adverb is ſubjoined to thence, it ſignifies from that time, together with the ſuperadded idea of the ſubjoined adverb; as I will ſee you to-morrow, if God permit, but no more thenceforth; that is, no more from that time forth.

Whence ſignifies from what place, time, origin, or book; as whence came you? That is, from what place came you? Whence do Chriſtians reckon their years? That is, from what time, or epocha? Whence is the word Chriſtian derived? That is, from what origin, or original word? Whence do you draw your arguments

for the chriſtian faith? That is, from what ſource, or book?

When thence follows a verb of motion, it ſignifies to an indeterminate diſtance from that place; as he went thence and wrote a letter;—that is, from that place to an indeterminate diſtance.

When whence is uſed as an illative, or inferring conjunction, it ſignifies for which reaſon, or cauſe; as all material ſubſtances tend to corruption: whence we conclude that they are not ſelf-exiſtent and eternal; that is, for which reaſon or cauſe we conclude, &c.

The poſſeſſive caſe whoſe, of the perſonal relative pronoun who, ſeems to be improperly, if not abſurdly applied to inanimate and irrational beings. The ſtone whom we call a diamond is very valuable; and the horſe whom I ride ſuits me well, are as proper and as elegant expreſſions as the ſtone, whoſe property is to cut glaſs, is called a diamond, and the horſe, whoſe name is lightfoot, belongs to me. If the former pair of expreſſions be condemned, why not the latter pair, ſeeing the ſame relative, only in different caſes, refers to the very ſame antecedents in each? I have often thought, that gentlemen of liberal education, fell into this impropriety from inattention, or rather from vulgar cuſtom ſo prevalent over the greateſt geniuſes: The following general rule will, I think, remove this impropriety, viz.

Let the noun, which would follow the poſſeſſive, whoſe, when applied to an intelligent

being or perſon, be preceded by the article, the, and followed by the imperſonal pronominal meaning of the perſonal poſſeſſive whoſe, viz. of which, when applied to an inanimate or irrational being, and the expreſſion will be, not only ſynonymous to, but more proper and elegant than the poſſeſſive whoſe, followed by the noun or thing poſſeſſed: The horſe, the name of which is lightfoot, belongs to me, is more proper than—the horſe whoſe name is lightfoot belongs to me. The former mode of expreſſion points out the horſe as an irrational being, the latter as a perſon.

As I have, in the foregoing eſſay, ſometimes uſed a double accent marked thus, (″) I will explain the reaſon in the following remark, viz.

There are two caſes, in which an accented conſonant cannot, with propriety, immediately follow, in the ſame ſyllable, an immediately preceding vowel, viz.

1. When a ſingle *c*, or *g*, comes between a final vowel of a preceding accented ſyllable, and either of the vowels *e*, or *i*, in words borrowed or derived from the Latin, the *c*, or *g*, in this caſe, ſounds ſoft, the *c*, like ſoft *ſ*, and the *g* like *j*, and theſe ſoft ſounds bear the force of the accent of the preceding ſyllable, though, in dividing the word into ſyllables, theſe conſonants ſhould be joined to the immediately following *e*, or *i*; as in ve-ra″-ci-ty, bel-li″-ger-ent, &c.—The double accent ſhows that the ſoft ſounds of *c*, and *g*, terminate the preceding accented ſyllables; but it would be improper to write them

there, as youth and foreigners would think they ſhould retain their hard ſound, which they always do, when they immediately follow a vowel in the ſame ſyllable. Words in which *ia*, immediately follow *g*, are exceptions to this rule; as al-le'-giance, col-le'-gian, &c. in which *g* is not accented.

2. When *ci*, or *ti*, immediately precede any of the firſt five vowels, and at the ſame time immediately follow the vowel *i*, terminating an accented ſyllable, according to the uſual diviſion of words, the force of the accent will always fall on *ci*, or *ti*, which, in this caſe, ſound like *ſh*; but as it would be inconſiſtent with general practice to make *ci*, or *ti*, end the accented ſyllable, the preceding *i*, ſhould be marked with a double accent, to ſhow that the force of the accent falls on *ſh*, derived from the following *ci*, or *ti*; as in ben-e-fi''-cial, e-di''-tion, &c. But when any other of the firſt five vowels immediately precede *ci*, or *ti*, in words either borrowed or derived from the Latin, that vowel itſelf bears the force of the accent, and conſequently, retains its long ſound; as in na'tion, comple'tion, devo'tion, diminu'tion, vora'cious, ſpe'cies, confu'cius, &c. except ſpe''cial, eſpe''cial, pre''cious; diſcre''tion, concre''tion, diſcu''tient, perou''tient and their derivatives.

F I N I S.

The following errata escaped observation in a part of the copies, viz.—

Page 30, 10th line from the top, for Ca-per-na'-um, read *Ca-per'-na-um*;—page 32, 12th line from the bottom, for Phi-la-del'-phia, read *Phil-a-del'ph-ia*;—page 42, 16th line from the bottom, for arthitecture, read *architecture*;—page 44, 13th line from the top, dele the first *e* in *Groeningen*;—page 75, 7th line from the top, dele the comma next after *the*;—page 87, 6th line from the bottom, for antheminthics, read *anthelminthics*;—page 92, 9th line from the bottom, for kintal, pronounce *kintle*.



in a

Ca-per-
, 12th
a, read
om the
ure ;—
irſt *e* in
he top,
37, 6th
s, read
om the